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Relations Between Mills and Converters

A NUMBER of interesting observations upon the relations between cotton manufacturers and converters of cotton goods are contained in an article by Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which appears in the Yardslick, the publication of the Converters' Association. Mr. Hines said:

I have been requested by the president of the Converters' Association to set down some observations which I have made, since becoming identified with the cotton textile industry, relating to the numerous and important contacts which the converting branch of the industry has with a large number of manufacturing units.

It is a pleasure to comply with this request, although I am aware that the inherent complexities of these relationships are not yet fully understood by me. The relations between converters and mills are close and important.

The converter provides one of the first large outlets for the grey goods mill.

The converter has specialized in the hazardous function of designing and merchandising style goods.

Although a considerable part of the entire output of the grey goods mills does not go through converting processes at all, being destined to industrial and other uses not requiring conversion, it is probably true (though complete statistics are not available), that more than 60 per cent of such entire output does have to be converted, and of this the bulk is handled by those who are embraced in the term "converters."

One of the essential functions of the converters is to anticipate those highly speculative and volatile forces which make up style trends. To do this they have to originate fancy fabrics, in some cases a year before these reach the consumer. In view of their many problems and the large number of converters subject to the elusive conditions under which they have to do business, it must be admitted that they have proved to be an adventurous and hard business race, entitled to great credit for shrewdness and capacity.

Promotion of Cooperative Relations

Because the output of the grey goods mills of the industry is such a predominant proportion of the entire volume of goods produced each year there is a number of highly

important relationships between the gray goods mills and converters. In the final distribution and consumption of a very large part of the fabrics produced in these mills the mill and the converter have much in common in putting the fabric in condition for the consumer. There are, therefore, great opportunities for, and great advantages to be derived from, close cooperation between mills and converters and it is also probably true that there may be substantial disadvantages to both sides if they fail to recognize intelligently the many points which they have in common.

One of the most important functions of the Cotton-Textile Institute is the promotion of these cooperative relationships with the several interests which are closely identified with the mills. With respect to the converting branch of the industry it is obvious that there are difficulties in the way of bringing about complete understanding and cooperation. On the one hand we have the large number of mills with their strikingly individualistic attitude on account of the competitive nature of the industry. On the other hand, there is a correspondingly large number of converters who are no less, and perhaps even more, individualistic. I am glad to observe, however, that there is a growing disposition on both sides to work for a better and more intelligent understanding of mutual problems and this should be a strong force in overcoming many difficulties.

It is impossible to forecast accurately at present the subjects upon which constructive work can be done with a view to promoting the common interests of the converters and the mills, but some examples will be referred to simply as possible illustrations. The reference to them may be useful for the purpose of stimulating thought and leading to other possibilities even though upon full consideration these particular possibilities might be found not to lead to practical results.

Working to Obtain Best Results.

It is my impression that a few mills from time to time may complain that they are not consulted by converters in certain matters. Generally these have to do with the design or style of fabric and mills in such cases state they do not know for what purpose the material is to be finished. If they were sufficient-

ly informed, it is said, they could be of great assistance in obtaining the best results in using proper yarns woven in the best manner for that particular fabric. On the other hand, it may be true that converters at times may feel that they do not receive all necessary cooperation from the mills. Such questions might profitably be made the subject of joint discussion.

It is generally recognized, I believe, that important members of the converting trade during the past three years have been of material assistance to our domestic mills in establishing a large business in combed broadcloths which in previous years had been imported in substantial volume. In this connection census reports show that during the fiscal year 1924-1925 there were imported 96,000,000 yards of such goods, while in the fiscal year of 1926-1927 only 17,000,000 yards of these goods were imported. This seems to indicate possibilities for even greater improvements in domestic production which can be brought about by further combined initiative and effort of the converters and the mills.

Unethical Standards Deplored.

My attention has been called to certain practices in the trade which appear both unsound and objectionable. To be specific, it is stated that there has been a tendency on the part of both converters and mills to produce inferior qualities in fabrics which have been successfully established in the original superior standard. Such a practice has resulted in the destruction of profits made in handling the original fabric. In many cases the production of such uneconomical articles, which may not wear or launder properly, also results in dissatisfaction on the part of the consumer of such classes of cotton fabrics which have been subjected to these deteriorating influences.

It has been pointed out that sometimes (and I believe this to be very exceptional) a mill may go to considerable effort and expense in making a sample piece on which it secures the first order, which is usually very small, but then if the design proves to be popular the mill which assisted in this original production is able to share in the repeat orders, which are the important part of the business, only when they meet the lowest price offered by

competing mills which had no part in creating the successful fabric. In this way the profit goes to the mills which have not incurred the initial burden. This may operate to discourage a mill's aiding the converter in the most confident and helpful way in launching a new design.

Remedy for Extreme Practices Suggested.

While the remedies for such conditions may seem difficult, may it not turn out to be possible gradually to work out some understanding by which recognized standards may be adopted for the purpose of overcoming the more extreme practices of the sorts suggested? The Institute will take great interest in jointly examining such questions with the converters. Possibly the outcome might be codes or principles of sound trade practice which would be of common benefit.

I take it that converters are greatly interested in the conversion of finer fabrics for women's wear as well as the many other kinds of material in which they specialize. Of course, the consumption of these fabrics is largely dependent on the fluctuations of style and the competition of other fabrics. It is my impression that some other textile industries may have shown more centralized and effective direction in the development of enlarged markets than has been true of the cotton textile industry. For example, in this connection, is there not an absence of any definite and consistent cooperative policy on the part of the gray goods mills and the converters to develop a larger demand for cotton goods? I am told that there is a disposition on the part of some of the mills to leave entirely to converters any efforts to popularize the demand for such finished goods. The mills under such conditions remain in the attitude of willingness to make whatever gray goods the converters may desire. If this is true, it would seem that the effort to popularize such finished goods would be left entirely to the converters. Perhaps there is an opportunity for both converters and mills to move in the direction of more active cooperation in finding ways and means to strengthen the position of the fabrics in which they are mutually interested as against fabrics competing with cotton. This would be in complete harmony with the

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Practical Laboratory Methods*

By R. H. Southern, Chemist and Colorist, Proximity Print Works

IT might be well to state at the outset that the primary object of this paper is not, as the title might suggest, to discuss in detail a varied assortment of laboratory procedures, but more to create an interest in and encourage the establishment of dyehouse laboratories in those plants which do not have them, as an aid to the dyer and other departmental heads in matching shades, testing materials, and otherwise raising the quality of their work to a higher plane.

Practically all the larger plants and the more progressive small ones maintain well equipped laboratories and employ chemists to co-ordinate the work of the purchasing and plant departments and to carry on research of a local nature. It is a generally accepted opinion that a laboratory and chemical staff of this type is a paying proposition. That the industrial chemist is an economic asset is universally recognized by all industries involving chemistry in their operation. The textile industry as a whole takes no exception to this view in recognizing the value of the textile chemist. However, it is only within recent years that this great industry with its multitude of complex chemical problems has given serious thought and attention to research problems in its plant laboratories. The manufacture of dyestuffs has progressed to a high degree of efficiency in technique and scientific control, whereas, the application of dyestuffs still remains a craft with the average dyer. However, with the aid of science the dyer is gradually improving his "batting eye." As an instance of a step toward greater improvement, as suggested by others, why should it not be feasible by continued research in the science of color measurements to classify colors according to wave lengths, which are definite terms, rather than according to tones, such as reddish blue, etc., which are indefinite terms? And why should it not be possible to evolve simple methods of titrating dyestuffs for doubtful judgment of strength? The keynote to achievement is research, and the valuable work that is already being done by the A. A. T. C. C., while yet in its infancy, is probably the greatest prime factor in bringing this realization to the manufacturers. In this connection, it is interesting to note in a recent news item that a large Eastern plant was erecting a quarter of a million dollar laboratory for research and experimental purposes.

Contrary to this progressive view of the modern mill laboratory, however, there are many mills that, from the standpoint of economy, conscientiously feel they cannot afford to employ chemists. They feel that a laboratory is non-producing. But inasmuch as a practical control laboratory is an absolute necessity as a foundation for future research, and if we, as an association, are to promote the ideals of our organiza-

tion, we must show the mill management that a laboratory is practical and actually an economic asset. A solution to the problem of the smaller mills is suggested, namely, in (1) installing and equipping a small working laboratory, and (2) educating the dyer, if not already a chemist, to the chemical point of view, so that he may do his own testing.

Many mill men who would be willing to invest a small sum in a practical working laboratory may feel that the dyer, not being college trained in chemistry, would not know how to use the apparatus. If a dyer is capable of using dyestuffs intelligently on a large scale, he should be capable of testing those dyestuffs on a small scale, by the same intelligent use of the laboratory apparatus as of the machinery in the plant, and should be encouraged and aided in doing this by the management.

The "Lab" and Its Equipment

In order to start a small laboratory for the dyehouse, just what is necessary in apparatus and equipment? A general list is given below, to be modified as desired, as suggestive of the most essential and least expensive apparatus and equipment necessary for practical and speedy methods of testing the more common textile materials and dyestuffs.

Laboratory Equipment and Apparatus.

One desk, with drawers and cupboard, 12'x3'x3' (may be built by mill carpenter).....	
One table, 4'x2½'x2½', for balances (may be built by mill carpenter).....	
One sink, hot and cold water.....	\$ 6.00
One clothes wringer.....	6.00
One electric stove (two heating units) 9" x 18".....	5.00
One set balances, Schaar double beam trip scale.....	13.50
Four casserole, 210 c.c.....	3.36
Two casseroles, 750 c.c.....	3.36
One-half dozen porcelain dye pots.....	12.60
One-half dozen glass stirring rods, 8" x 3-16".....	.25
One-half doz. enamel dippers, 3-pint size.....	1.20
One graduated cylinder, 500 c.c.....	1.10
Two graduated cylinders, 50 cc.....	.96
One funnel, 4" diameter.....	.40
One funnel, separatory 500 c.c. graduated.....	4.00
100 test tubes with lip, 150x18 mm.....	2.30
Two flasks, Florence, Pyrex, flat bottom, 500 c.c.....	.60
Two flasks, Erlenmeyer, Pyrex, 250 c.c.....	.44
One flask, volumetric, 500 c.c.....	.70
One pipette, graduated, 10 c.c. Mohrs.....	.55
One pipette, volumetric, 5 c.c.....	.18
One pipette, volumetric, 1 c.c.....	.18
Two buretes, 50 c.c.....	4.30
One burette support.....	1.20
One thermometer, deg. Fahr.....	.80

One package filter paper, 15 cm., Whatman No. 1..... .46

Total cost apparatus.....\$70.94

Reagents, such as iodine and iodide for starch tests, the prussiates of potash for iron, silver nitrate for chlorides, barium chloride for sulphates and indicators, etc., should be purchased as needed, in 4-ounce to 1-pound quantities.

Literature.

A Manual of Dyeing, two volumes. Knecht, Rawson & Lowenthal.

The Application of Dyestuffs, J. Merritt Mathews.

Yearbook of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (through membership in the A. A. T. C. C.)

This layout of apparatus and equipment should not cost more than one hundred dollars. As an investment, however, the management should not expect immediate returns in dollars and cents. The greatest return should result from the increased efficiency of the dyer, or chemist, who, in turn, by careful training through diligent study of literature at his disposal, should produce results of an economic value.

Checking and Testing.

In making a practical test of materials it is sometimes suitable for comparative purposes to check one sample against the other, reproducing as nearly as possible plant operations; that is, using all materials in the laboratory quantities in the same manner in which they function in actual use. For instance, if it is desired to test two different samples of cotton softeners, two laboratory quantities of the size are made up, each batch containing one of the softeners to be tested, and all materials being present in the same proportion as in the kettle. Each batch is cooked alike, reproducing as nearly as possible kettle conditions as to time, temperature, etc. Small pieces of yarn or cloth are then treated with the mixtures for comparison.

The above example is merely given to show that there is no mystery to testing materials on a practical basis. Anyone with average intelligence may be trained to do the work. Such a laboratory as outlined may be used for obtaining a vast amount of information pertaining to chemical control.

The process of bleaching may be controlled definitely by the use of simple methods of titrating the chemic and acid. An excess of chemic left in the cloth is indicated by the blue coloration on spotting with a few drops of a mixture of 20 c.c. of 5 per cent starch paste and 80 c.c. of 10 per cent potassium iodide solution. An excess of acid is indicated by the distinct red coloration produced by spotting with a few drops of .1 per cent Methyl Orange solution. Iron stains are in-

dicated by the blue coloration produced on spotting with a solution containing 10 per cent potassium ferrocyanide and 20 per cent hydrochloric acid (conc.).

The work of the dyehouse is greatly improved through the use of a laboratory. More uniform shades, at a lower cost, should result from regular testing of the dyes, both as to shade and as to money value. No fast rule for practical testing is recommended for any particular group of dyestuff. Local conditions and the properties of the individual members are factors to be considered. A typical method for testing sulphur colors is given below:

Weigh out 5 gms. dye, 7 gms. sodium sulphide (fused), or better, the same proportion as used in the plant, and 2 gms. of soda ash; place in 250 c.c. beaker, add 75 c.c. water, bring to boil with constant stirring to dissolve, then make up with water to 100 c.c. volume. For 5 per cent shade on 10 gms. swatch of dry bleach cloth on 10 gms. skein or sample of cotton previously boiled and wet out with Turkey Red oil, transfer 10 c.c. of the above solution to a 600 c.c. dy pot, and raise the volume to 400 c.c. with hot water. Enter swatch or skein or cotton at 170 deg. Fahr., dye 15 minutes, raising temperature to 190 deg. Fahr., add 25 c.c. of 20 per cent salt solution, dye 15 minutes longer, raising temperature to boiling, lift material from dye pot, let drain two minutes, immerse in cold water, rinse in cold water, squeeze and dry a one-half portion.

The other half is aftertreated, if desired, with clean liquor from the plant machine and dried. Other tests may be made, such as fastness to light, washing, etc. The various samples are compared and the results recorded for future reference. It is well to remember that all dyeings should be comparative and performed at the same time under the same conditions.

Testing Softeners and Oils.

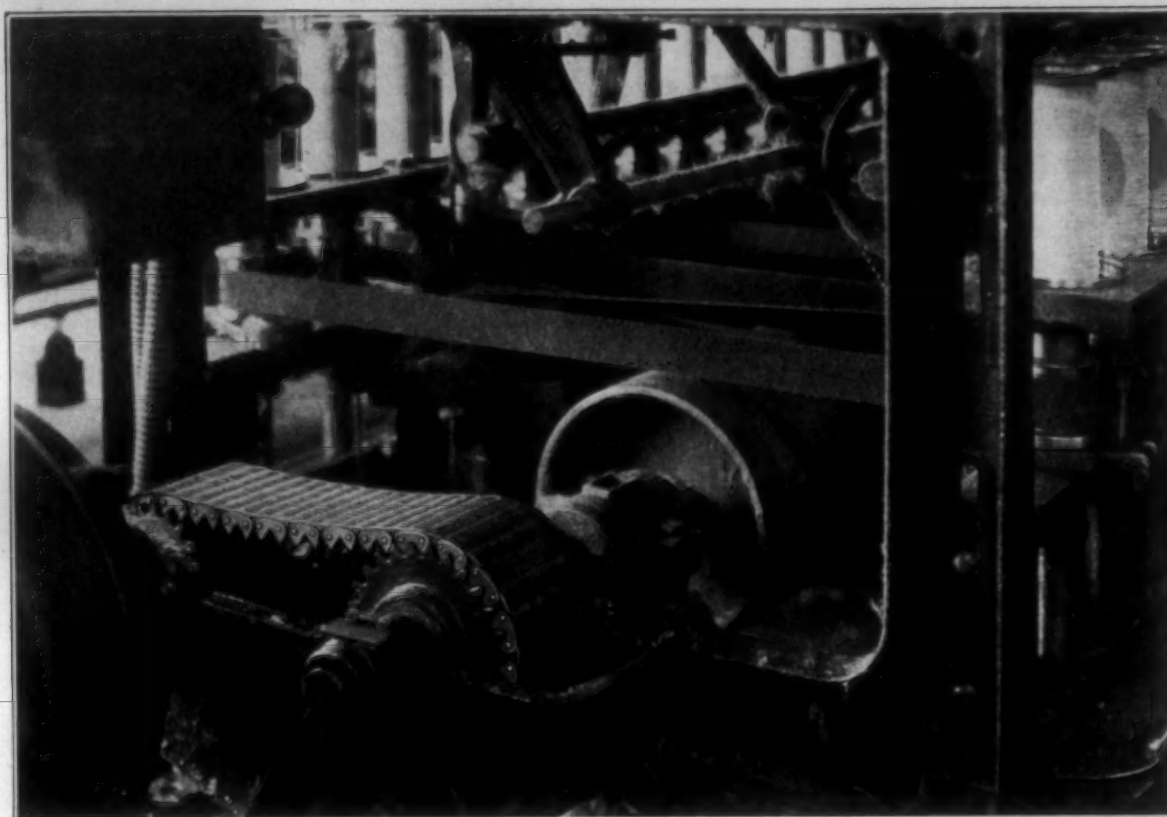
In finishing, softeners and oils are the more frequent variables. Turkey Red oil is quickly evaluated as total fatty matter content by the following method: Fifty gms. of the oil are transferred to a 250 c.c. beaker; 100 c.c. of water and 30 c.c. of conc. sulphuric acid are added, and the mixture heated until the oily layer which forms is perfectly clear. The mixture is then cooled somewhat and transferred to a separating funnel. The acid water is run back into the same beaker to wash down any adhering drops of oily matter, and again transferred to the separatory funnel and separatory funnel and separated as before. The oily layer is run into a graduated cylinder, and after cooling the volume is read off. The measured volume multiplied by .945 (the average specific gravity of the fatty acids) gives the weight of the total fatty matter.

c.c. fatty matter x .945

50 x 100 = % total fatty matter.

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*Paper presented before the Annual Meeting of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.



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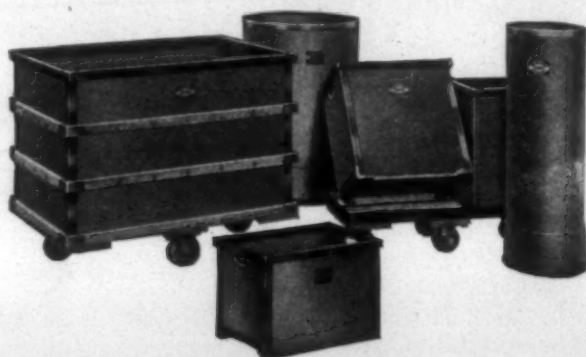
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Begin Appraisal Work

For Yarn Merger

Robert & Co., Atlanta, Ga., well known textile engineers, have been engaged to handle the engineering and appraisal work in connection with the consolidation of approximately 150 yarn mills representing about 1,500,000 spindles located in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Frank L. Walton, vice-president of the Farish Co., New York, who is associated with Flint & Co., New York, made this known while in Charlotte early in the week in conference with a number of prominent mill men.

Robert & Co., have started several crews of engineers in the field so as to complete the appraisal work of these numerous mills in the quickest possible time, Mr. Walton stated.

Mr. Walton stated that enough mills had already agreed to enter the consolidation upon the proper basis to warrant Flint & Co., to engage engineers to proceed with the final appraisals. Only such mills are scheduled for appraisals as have agreed to an option price per spindle which will permit of a sound consolidation. Only carefully selected mills showing good physical condition and which can be operated on an efficient basis are being included in the schedule of consolidation and particular attention is being given to such mills as can best be adapted to group management, according to Mr. Walton. Of the mills investigated and considered, already more than forty have been eliminated from further consideration because of location, physical condition or prices and such mills have been so notified.

A. E. Ledyard, who was with Mr. Walton in Charlotte is now engaged in completing the inspection of the remaining plants to be considered. This particular matter of inspection will be completed within the next few days.

Mr. Walton further stated that since the preliminary inspection of the various mills is practically completed and the engineers appraisals under way, Flint & Co., are now bringing matters to an early conclusion.

W. B. Moore Favors Yarn Mill Merger

W. B. Moore, president and treasurer of the Travora Mills and the Neely Manufacturing Company, York, S. C., and who for years was identified with the activities of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association, strongly favors the proposed plan of Flint & Co., New York, to form a large merger of carded yarn mills.

In a letter to this paper, Mr. Moore sets forth the disadvantages under which carded yarn mills are now operating and points out a number of advantages, which in his opinion, would come as a result of the consolidation of individual yarn mills. His letters says:

"Referring to the merger of coarse yarn mills in several of the Southern States, we read in your paper

an interview with M. L. Cannon, and we concur with him in everything he said of its advantages.

"After twenty-two years experience in manufacturing carded yarns, while we have been fairly successful over the whole period, since the war we have found the business very spasmodic and unsatisfactory. This is due, we think, to overproduction or underconsumption, due to the introduction of rayon and the reduced consumption of cotton in wearing apparel."

"Individual mills will not nurture the export trade, taking such business only when the home market is depressed and declining it under reversed conditions.

Under the merger system certain mills could be put on the export trade furnishing a continued trade, even when the business might not be as profitable as home trade, thereby building up the export consumption, which would greatly assist in relieving the overproduction for home consumption.

"The time has come when individual mills are unable to compete with the larger, where they have equipped dyeing and bleaching plants and furnish their yarns to the customer dyed or bleached in competition with mills only equipped for are thus enabled to do business on furnishing yarns in the gray. They a single profit, eliminating one profit as against the mill not so equipped.

"Another disadvantage of the separate mill operations. They are without knowledge as to what each one is doing, and on the accumulation of yarns, on a market such as we have today, all may be accumulating practically the same number is in demand, its price it fixed relatively with the number overproduced and being hawked on the market. A large organization would be able to distribute the production in grades, counts, and put-ups, with the knowledge of the requirements that they would naturally gain through their selling organizations, and regulate the production to meet the consumption. Just as is done by the steel and other large corporations.

"There are many items too numerous to mention that would be favorable to the merger, and without hesitation we have given options on our two mills, and see no reason why it should not appeal to any one in the coarse yarn business.

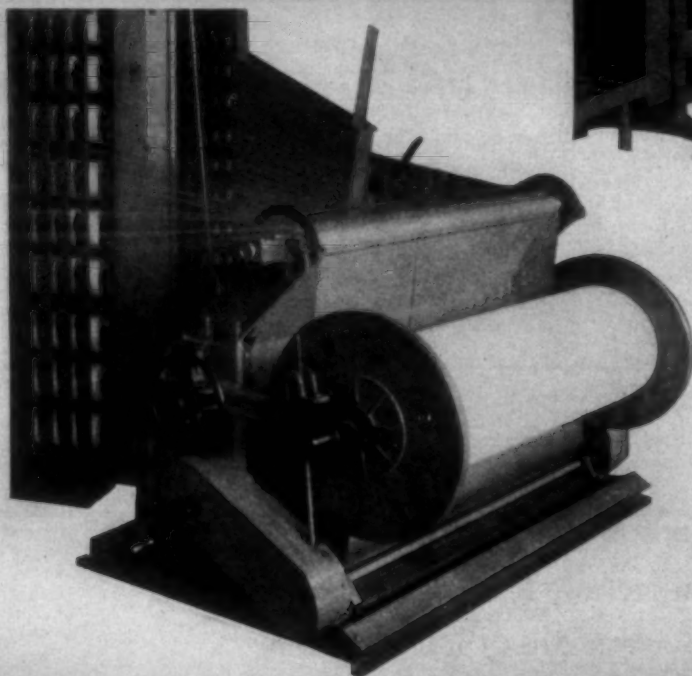
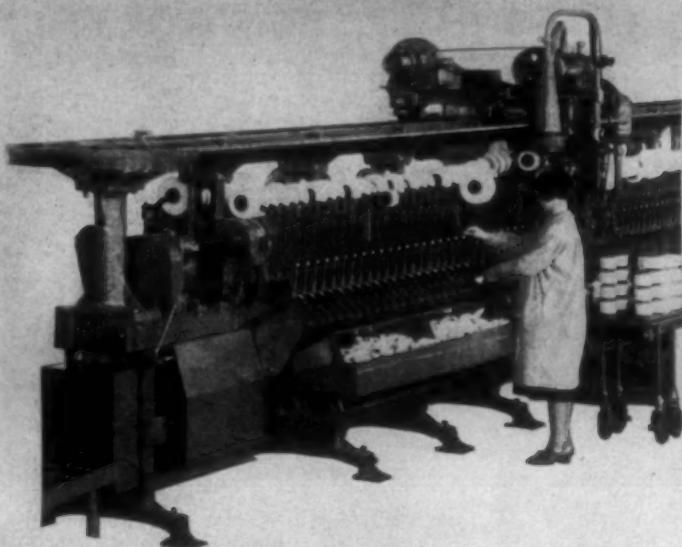
"We believe that a merger using one half million bales of cotton could safely figure a saving of a million dollars in the purchase of same, by buying direct from the farmer at their own doors, or by taking large blocks off the Exchange in New Orleans or New York. Where they are equipped to use all grades, large savings could be made in their purchases.

"An item on which there could be tremendous saving is that of waste. This is usually considered a by-product by each small unit, and does not command very close attention in its

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Warping Speed—500 to 600 Yards per Minute

Twenty minutes or less is the time two operators usually require for creeling a Barber-Colman High Speed Warper—twenty minutes from the time one beam is finished until the next is ready to start. Compare this with the time required by the method now commonly used.

On November 1, 1927—56 representative Cotton Mills were using or had on order:

243 Automatic Spoolers

186 High Speed Warpers

This equipment will improve conditions in your mill

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Notes on Bleaching of Rayon and Cotton Hosiery

IT has frequently been noticed that when instructions are printed for the bleaching of stockings made from rayon and either mercerized or untreated cotton, the authors recommend the use of sulphur dioxide treatment, or, failing that, they prefer the chlorine bleach. Bleachers of experience object to both these methods under any circumstances for the fabric that is being considered, because the first and presents very grave risks of is not at all permanent and the serious injury to the material on which it is being used.

Although the greatest possible care may be exercised when ordinary bleaching powder is being used, it is too strong for the constitution of rayon and even for the cotton itself, which in these particular fabrics is of the thinnest and most delicate nature. Eau de Javelle (sodium hypochlorite), which is far less drastic in its action and gives a beautiful white when used on the cotton, has the effect of producing a yellowish tinge on rayon, especially if it be viscose, and as viscose forms 90 per cent of our output of artificial fibers at the present time, this has principally to be considered. If the soaking in hypochlorite is repeated or protracted the color is not improved in any way and the threads rapidly deteriorate.

It would be interesting to know why the "sulphur bleaching" is so

often advocated in England. Constantly in the British technical periodicals some variant of the process is recommended both for silk and rayon, in spite of the fact that there are very few, if any, mills in which it is employed. There are text-books in which the sulphur treatment is mentioned, but actually it went out of practice about a quarter of a century ago, when science began to take an active interest in industry and bleach works came to regard chemists as part of their normal equipment. The custom was to suspend the hanks of damp silk (rayon was not then in the market), in a stove in which sulphur was burning or to plunge it into sulphurous acid or some other of those compounds of sulphur which will readily form sulphur dioxide, such as hydrosulphite or bisulphite of sodium. When rayon came along, the same old process was recommended, but it is doubtful if it was ever actually used commercially. The result looks good; it gives a fine white color, but when the goods come to be washed in soap and water, the alkali of the soap, be it ever so mild, has the effect of bringing back to the silk and the rayon the original yellowish shade. The owner of the garment does not know what has caused the defect and very reasonably blames the laundryman for using some more of those "chemicals" or the help

for introducing some unnamed "troublesaver."

Extended observation and trials in all branches of work connected with rayon and cotton stockings has proved that the best, most lasting method of bleaching the mixture is found in the use of peroxide of sodium.

Preparation of the Goods

The details of the treatment are given together with the quantities of materials used. The first step is, of course, to make sure that the fabric is thoroughly cleaned free of all impurities. A bath is made up containing these ingredients:

Marseilles soap 5 per cent
Carbonate of soda, dry
(calculated the weight

of material in process) 2 per cent

The goods are soaked in this for about one hour at a temperature of 75 deg. Cent., not over, the bath being kept at that heat all the time. In this way all the grease, fat or oil that may have been used to lubricate the yarn in the knitting machines or any starch and other sort of sizing that has been used for dressing the threads is completely removed. The stockings are put into the hydro-extractor and then washed in a couple of hot baths and a cold one. After they have been again extracted, they are sent forward to the bleach bath. This is made up to the formula given here:

Water 120 gallons; formic acid, 85 per cent tech 4½ pints; peroxide of

sodium 4 pounds; phosphate of ammonium ½ pound.

The formic acid is mixed with the water and the peroxide powder is slowly sprinkled in while the liquid is kept continually stirred; this is done in order to check as much as possible the loss of valuable oxygen before it has had an opportunity of acting upon the unwanted coloring matter in the fabric. The acid is required to neutralize the alkali that would otherwise be formed and which has a very bad effect upon the rayon, tendering it and destroying its luster. Formic acid is recommended instead of the less expensive sulphuric acid which is generally used, because the sulphuric acid is very difficult to remove from the fiber even with continued rinsing, and it very quickly destroys the threads when the goods are kept for any length of time. Formic acid, although it costs rather more, has not these disadvantages and will not destroy the stockings, even if they are kept in stock far longer than the storekeeper would desire.

As it is essential to have the liquid perfectly neutral at this stage of the proceedings, it must be tested often while the peroxide is being put in, with both blue and red litmus papers, so that a constant check is kept upon it. Then as the test papers indicate that the water has

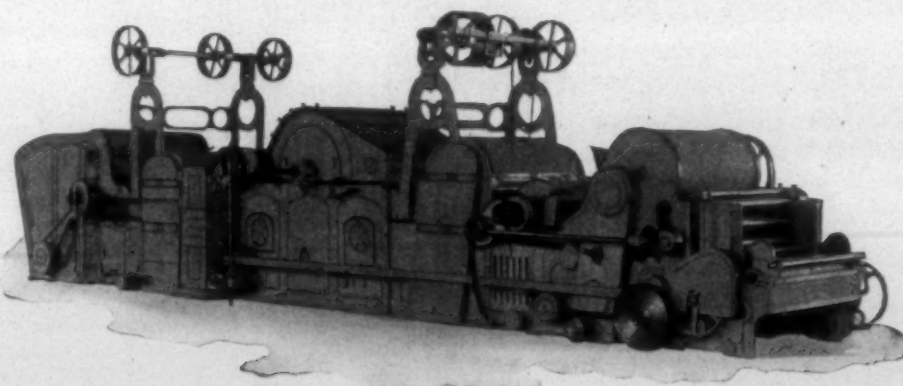
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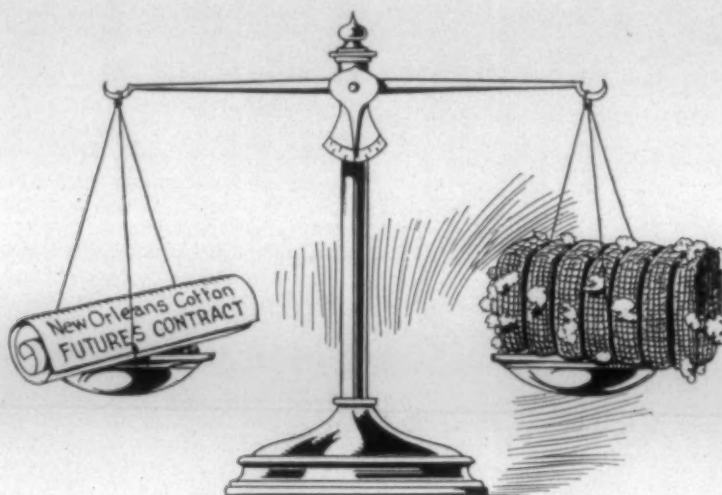
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This machine combines greater cleaning power with more gentle treatment of the cotton. The Continuous Gridded surface from Cylinder to Cages and Full Width Feed gives Perfect Regulation of Weight, Improved Quality, Increased Production and Reduced Cost of Operation.

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Cotton is received against contract without change of location at New Orleans, Houston and Galveston—NATURAL CONCENTRATION POINTS.

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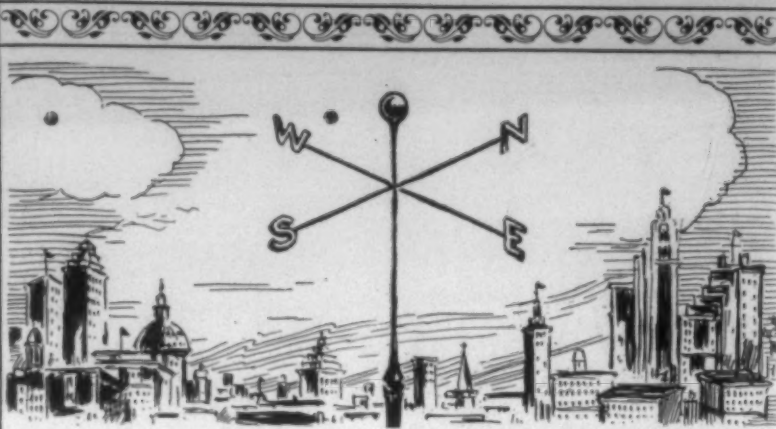
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November Cotton Consumption Higher

Washington, D. C. — Cotton consumed November totaled 625,680 bales of lint and 62,041 of linters compared with 568,361 of lint and 73,198 linters in October this year and 583,746 of lint and 63,193 of linters in November of last year, the Census Bureau reported.

Cotton on hand November 30 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,551,336 bales of lint and 172,261 of linters compared with 1,327,905 of lint and 142,174 of linters on October 31 this year and 1,493,013 of lint and 118,141 of linters on November 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,969,418 bales of lint and 54,735 of linters compared with 5,433,129 of lint and 46,514 of linters in October 3 this year and 6,516,502 of lint and 52,591 of linters on November 30 last year.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 32,269,478 compared with 32,497,504 in October this year and 32,582,030 in November last year.

Imports during November totaled 28,845 bales compared with 19,235 in October this year and 41,441 in November last.

Exports during November numbered 999,501 bales including 17,697 bales of linters compared with 1,126,509 including 13,491 of linters in October this year and 1,486,224 including 11,655 of linters in November last year.

Statistics for cotton growing States included:

Cotton consumed during November 468,596 bales compared with 449,040 in October this year and 426,129 in November last year.

Cotton held on hand November 30 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,131,456 bales compared with 971,909 on October 31 this year and 1,041,437 on November 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,668,551 bales compared with 5,146,462 on October 31 this year and 6,291,086 on November 30 last year.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 17,877,478 compared with 17,770,442 in October this year and 17,386,550 in November last year.

Duncan Discusses Cost Finding

Sound principles of computing the manufacturing costs of cotton in cloth include at least two factors which buyers and the public often overlook, George W. Duncan, cost engineer of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., believes.

"Some people who may not know or recognize proper mill costs," said Mr. Duncan, "expect the price of cotton goods in the primary market to reflect precisely and promptly the fluctuations in cotton."

"Such an argument is unreasonable because it fails properly to con-

sider the 'basis' for spinnable cotton and a reasonable allowance for waste.

"Basis is the technical term for the premium or the discount which mills pay above or below the quoted market price for cotton. A very large number of mills require cotton of a better quality than that on which public quotations are made. To get this suitable cotton they are obliged to pay a premium 'on' the quoted market price. If they are able to use a lower quality of cotton for certain fabrics they get a discount 'off' the quoted market price. During the past year the mills have found that they had to pay a higher price because of the stiffening in the basis. Thus their manufacturing costs are not fairly reflected in the day to day or month to month fluctuation in the price of cotton.

"Quotations on the New York Cotton Exchange are based on 3/4-inch middling cotton. There are many other standard grades and staples in which the raw cotton is classified for marketing. Because of these differences the basis 'on' or 'off' the market varies widely, and among other factors depends upon the grade, character, and staple of cotton required, the location of the mill, and from whom purchased.

"Furthermore, it is not possible for manufacturers to make a pound of cloth from a pound of cotton. There must be an allowance for waste, which also varies with individual mill conditions. This is the second cost factor which is often overlooked or ignored.

"For the above reasons it is difficult to make a general statement, but the bases here used for purposes of illustration are believed to be conservative. Take narrow sheetings, for example: Last year at this time March contracts or cotton used in making the better quality of this standard cloth could be purchased at an average of one-half cent a pound 'off' the market. This year, with a higher basis, a mill now pays an average of one-half cent a pound 'on' March. The cost of cotton in cloth, therefore, represents 30 per cent more than the advance in market quotations during the year.

"Comparing the closing quotations for March contracts on December 11, 1926, with similar quotations on December 10, 1927, the results may be translated into cost of cotton in cloth as follows:

	1926	1927
N. Y. March contracts	12.08	19.01
Basis	off .50	on .50
Cost of raw cotton at mill	11.58	19.51
Allowance for waste 12 per cent.....	1.58	2.66
Cotton cost in cloth.....	13.16	22.17

"While cotton has advanced 6.93 cents per pound, according to Cotton Exchange quotations, the actual cost represents an increase of 9.01 cents per pound to the manufacturer. It is clear that in such a case, a manufacturers of narrow sheetings would lose more than 2 cents a pound if he did not allow for these essentials, basis and waste."

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

What's the Difference?

Between VIM and Oak Leather Belting?

All the difference in the world.

The comparisons below explain why VIM belting is so decidedly superior to oak.



	Vim Belting	Oak Belting
Hides	100 lbs. Minimum	50 to 60 lbs.
Tannage	Special Mineral	It is "called" Oak
Fibre	Long and Strong	Short and weak
Filler	None	As much as it will hold
Strength lb. per sq. in.	5000 to 6000	3000 to 4000
Flexibility	Pliable	Stiff
Resistance to slip	1.97 "French test"	0.680 "French test"
Waterproof?	Yes	No
Deteriorate in storage?	No	Yes
Temperature Resistance	300 deg. F.	200 deg. F.
Slip "French test"	1.4%	8%
Utility	Makes excellent Belts	Makes excellent shoe soles
Resists Abrasion	Very Well	Not so well

Do you want a Houghton Man to go into your belting requirements with you? He will gladly do so without any obligation whatever. There is one within reach of you.

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The
HOUGHTON
LINE

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Questions on Cost Control.

A very interesting and instructive article "Mechanical Budget Cost Control for Cotton Mills," by George G. Scott, which was published in our issue of December 8th created a great deal of interest. One letter from a company which prefers not to disclose its identity, raises a number of questions on important points brought out in the article. The letter in question is as follows:

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Editor:

"We are much interested in an article on Page 8 of your issue of December 8th, on "Mechanical Budget Cost Control Systems for Cotton Mills by Geo. G. Scott.

"On Page 8 is a tabulation "A," Budget Labor Cost Specification. This tabulation is divided into two sections, one: salaries, and the other piece work. Under the heading salaries, we find that spinning is charged with 46 employees, working a total of 55 hours per week, or 2530 hours per year, and drawing a weekly payroll of \$710.00. Reduced to cost per pound of No. 8 this is .0029160 cents.

"Under the heading piece work, is an item for spinning, giving .0042920 cents per pound, for No. 8 yarn.

"In tabulation "B" the two items are added together and made a total of .0072080 cents per pound. Labor cost for No. 8 cotton yarn.

"We are probably exposing our ignorance in asking the question; but can we consider the amount of salary drawn by the 46 salaried employees as overhead; and the .0042920 cents per pound piece work as being the money paid to the spinners, doffers, etc.

"What we wish to have made clear to us is; if by some means the production of No. 8 cotton yarn could be increased 10 per cent, would the 46 salaried employees still draw salaries amounting to \$710.00 weekly; and would the labor cost of .0042920 cents per pound produced still stand?

"Also how is the labor cost per pound arrived at? Are the majority of the spinners, doffers, etc., paid a stated hourly rate, that divided by the production determines the rate per pound. Or is there a rate per pound of yarn spun set for the different counts, so that the weekly pay of the spinner varies directly with the production of a certain yarn number?

We submitted the above letter to Mr. Scott and give below his answer to the several questions.

Editor:

Replying to your inquiry made in respect to the illustration of budget cost specifications in the article

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

covering mechanical budget cost control systems for cotton mills appearing in your December 8th Bulletin, will say—

The labor for budget cost purposes is divided into two classes. One class of the operatives that are paid weekly salaries, is known as "salaried labor," the other class of operatives that are on piece work, is known as "Piece Work Labor." These divisions do not include administrative salaries.

The payroll is divided in this manner, and each class divided into departments, for the purpose of identifying and locating "payroll variations."

An increase of production of 10 per cent, or a decrease of production of 10 per cent may not effect the "salaried labor" in amount, but will effect "salaried labor" cost per pound.

Variation in production will not effect the "piece labor" cost per pound.

The methods of determining the labor cost per pound divided as to each size of yarn or each construction of cloth are somewhat difficult to explain because of the many technical computations involved in the distribution.

The budget cost specifications are made up covering each size of yarn and each construction of cloth, and become as valuable to the manufacturer, as the architectural plans are to the contractor, except they are more in detail and more accurate. They are permanent records and do not have to be changed until the basic data from which they are built undergo a change. There is no standard rule for apportioning labor as to different sizes or different constructions of cloth. They involve both engineering and accounting together with the practical information furnished by the superintendent.

GEO. G. SCOTT.

Shell vs. Solid Rolls.

Editor:

Are shell top rolls better for spinning, and if they are, why are so many solid rolls used instead of shell rolls?

Manufacturer.

Answer to Section

Editor:

Section has asked why it leaves a thin place in each end when changing draft gears.

I would like to inform him that it will not do this if the proper care is used in changing the gear.

If he will take a screw driver and pull the back roller forward enough to take out lost motion, then gear his draft gear up. He will not have thin places in the roving.

P. A. W. Ga.

Reversed Bands Break.

Editor:

I got an order for yarn with a request for reversed twist. So I reversed by bands, but they break more than when running regular. Why is this? Reverse.

Coreless Bobbins vs. Cone Bobbins.

Editor:

With a filling motion for warp yarn, is it necessary to have a wooden cone at the bottom of the bobbin? Spinner.

Relation of Gauge to Spinning Ring

Editor:

What is the largest spinning ring which can be used on a spinning frame of 2½ inch gauge? Mobile.

Kinky Filling.

Editor:

Can any one inform me, through your Discussion Department, how to prevent filling from kinking in the cloth. Of course, I know too much twist will cause this. I have got my twist down as low as it will run and then we sprinkle the filling. Is there any other remedy if please inform me. Kink.

Wire Instead of Comb.

Editor:

I would like to hear from someone who has had experience in taking cotton from the doffer with a wire. I understand that this is being satisfactorily done in some mills, where

they use a small wire in place of the comb and set to No. 7 to No. 10 gauge. Where this is being done, I understand that the wire has a tendency to knock out more leaf, stalk and trash than the comb does.

Adams (Ga.)

Answer to L. W. B.

Editor:

In answer to L. W. B., of your last issue.

From the description of your difficulty it appears that your yarn is chafed by worn travelers. It may also be caused by the wrong type of traveler, or worn out rings, or rings or grid wire out of plumb with spindle.

It could happen on short stock cotton, that rollers in one or more processes are too far apart. Have also known certain types of spooler guides to become worn and do extremely bad work. T. E. R.

Answer to Section.

Editor:

To all trains of gears there is some spring to their connections when in mesh. When unmeshed usually there is about one tooth of backlash. If "Section" will pry back roll gear just one tooth forward with screw driver or other instrument each time he changes a draft gear, his trouble will cease. T. E. R.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

In reply to "Second Hand's" question "Why do travelers become heavier with usage," they do not really become heavier but appear to because they exert more pull on the yarn on account of the increased friction between ring and traveler due to the traveler points becoming rough from wear. Blank.

Answer to Section.

Editor:

The causes and remedies of thin places in roving after changing draft gears are as follows:

As the frame is running, the front roll gear is pressing firmly against the bottom side of teeth in the crown gear, while the draft gear or change gear is pressing firmly against back of teeth in back roll gear. When you change the draft gear you will first move the draft gear out of back roll gear at which time the gears will relax, and back roll gear will move slightly backward and if you are not very careful when again you press the draft gear back in gear, you will let it slip over one tooth in the back roll gear, and if this happens there will be a stretch equal to the width of one tooth, which will make one thin place after frame is started. After care is taken when setting the gears

a slight thin place may still show up owing to the fact, that the key-way in the new gear may be at a different place from that of the old gear. My idea for setting draft gears is to set them 2-3 deep. I do not believe in running a gear too shallow as it will soon wear the ends of the teeth. On the other hand if you set them so that will bottom, the ends of the teeth will crumble off. I think the best way to set a gear is to press the gear in by hand and work the gear back and forth by this you can tell just how deep the gear is. I do not think that there is any case where it is necessary to drive gears in with a wrench or hammer, in fact, I think it is a very good mark of carelessness on the part of the fixer to do so.

Trusting this explanation will help the writer of this article to overcome thin places in his roving.
W. H. T.

Answer to Observer

Editor:

"Observer" asks what you characteristics govern an opinion of yarn quality expressed by a man after pulling off one yard of yarn from a bobbin.

This is a difficult piece of information to put into print, because it is more of a matter of skill, power or observation, and a sort of sixth sense or intuition that is developed only by long experience and much practice. Any one would be on dangerous ground to make a dog-

matic statement in regard to yarn quality without making further examination than merely looking at one yard. However, an experienced and well trained observer with his powers of touch and sight well developed can tell much about yarn by a slight examination. He can learn much about such yarn qualities as cleanliness, smoothness, twist, stretch, elasticity, tensile strength, abrasive resistance, moisture content, "loftiness," "bloom," luster, etc.
Blank.

Answer to Puzzled.

Editor:

Why too many irregularly filled bobbins is the subject of one question by Puzzled in your Paper. If everything has been reset, lined and leveled, as he states and badly filled bobbins are still in evidence, I would thoroughly examine the bobbins to see what shape they are in. I mention the bobbins particularly because one time I was an overseer of twisting, and the manager brought me too many badly filled bobbins for my future safety. So I determined to examine the bobbins. Something seemed to tell me and to guide me right straight to the source of trouble. I measured the traverse of several bobbins which I was using at the time. I also measured the traverse at various points between these double headed bobbins which I was using. And I sure was surprised to find what I was up against.

These bobbins were hardly any two alike and I found out the good reason why I could not fill my bobbins right. I will give the measurements of at the last ten bobbins which I took out from the bin, at random as follows:

Bobbin No. 1 distances between heads on the same bobbin 4 9-16 to 4 5/8 inches; bobbin No. 2 4 5/8 to 4 11-16 inches; bobbin No. 3 4 5/8 inches, straight; bobbin No. 4 4 9-16 to 4 5/8 inches; bobbin No. 5, 4 9-16 inches, straight; bobbin No. 6, 4 1/2 to 4 9-16 inches; bobbin No. 7, 4 19-32 to 4 5/8 inches; bobbin No. 8, 4 7-16 to 4 9-16 inches; bobbin No. 9, 4 9-16 inches, straight; bobbin No. 10, 4 1/2 to 4 9-16 inches.

The above list showed to me that the traverse between my double head bobbins varied all of the way from 4 1/2 to 4 11-16 inches — a total variation of 3-16 of an inch. No wonder that I could not make perfect bobbins.

The trouble was that these bobbins had been overhauled and re-headed in the mill carpenter shop by an incompetent bobbin repairer, and somebody else was paying for the mischief done. I immediately placed the matter of this serious trouble before my superintendent. New bobbins were ordered, and the way of badly filled bobbins disappeared accordingly.

I have told this experience because others may be having the same trouble, and this should be an eye opener.
L. A. B.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

I want to answer Second Hand's question regarding why ring travelers are heavier when worn than when new? The reason is that as the traveler wears down there is more of the surface of the traveler bearing against the ring. Therefore, although the worn traveler is lighter in weight, the bearing surface against the ring has increased proportionately faster. And as the centrifugal force is so great, the friction is very much increased and makes the traveler heavier for the thread of yarn to control, and thus the pull or tension is increased. This makes it appear that the traveler is actually heavier than it really is. This is one of the paradoxes of cotton spinning manufacturing.
L. C.

Answer to Green

Editor:

Green wants a lap signal before they run out on the cards. This can be very simply arranged as follows

Attach a ring to a wire, place the ring on the lap rod which is on the card. Run the other end of this wire up to a piece of board or of tin about 4 inches wide and 12 inches long. Fasten the wire to one end of this piece of wood or tin which may be painted a bright red. Hang this signal near the ceiling in plain view and so that it may swing on a pivot

(Continued on Page 28)

Reeds that can stand the jars

Each pick of the loom puts a certain amount of strain on the reed. To withstand these repeated jars, a high degree of rigidity and strength is essential. Reeds made by the steel Heddle Manufacturing Company possess this quality.

But they have more than mere durability. Our reeds are fitted for the work ahead of them by the patience and understanding of the men who make them.

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"STEEL HEDDLE" REEDS

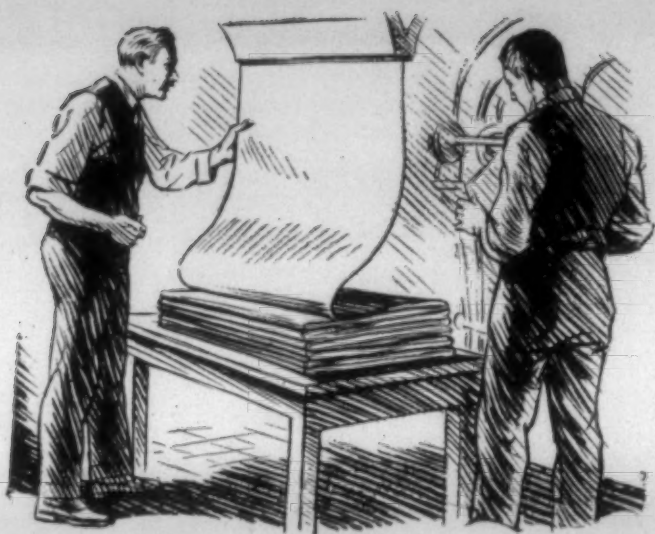
The Steel Heddle Line

"Duplex" Loom
Harness (complete
with Frames and
Heddles fully as-
sembled.)

Drop Wires (with
Nickel Plated, Cop-
per Plated or Plain
Finished).

Heddles
Harness Frames
Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Jacquard Heddles
Lingoes

Improved Loom
Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Beamer Hecks
Combs



It's the finish that counts!

OF what avail is all the care devoted to wet finishing operations if the finished fabric has a distinctly noticeable oil or soap odor—if it is undesirably harsh and non-flexible, and takes the dye unevenly, resulting in spotty, streaky colors?

Every textile man knows what this means. *The goods must either be reprocessed, or sold at a lower price.*

Prevent this from happening in your mill. Make sure your goods have a uniformly fine finish by processing them the Oakite way. Oakite used as an assist in kier boiling, soaping, scouring and other operations, assures the complete removal of oil, soap, dirt—everything that might preclude a quality product. It gives fabrics an excellent bottom for dyeing. It imparts unusual softness to goods—and can be depended upon to eliminate oil and soap odors, permanently.

Whatever your wet finishing problem is, Oakite can help you. Simply write and tell us of your troubles, or send for booklet No. 997.

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Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists, are located at

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*Stocks of Oakite Materials are carried in these cities.

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Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

Many Mills Extend Holidays

A great many of the cotton mills in the South will give much more extended holidays for Christmas than is usually the case. A considerable number of them announced that they expect to close their plants for an entire week. Others will give from three to five days vacations. With a large number of weaving mills already on a curtailment basis, the shut down for the holidays will serve further to prevent accumulation of goods and should add strength to the market situation in the opinion of manufacturers.

Announcements as made by a number of mills covering their holiday schedules are given below.

Anderson, S. C.—Thousands of textile operatives throughout this section will be given a holiday during the Christmas season, according to plans announced by a number of large mills of this immediate vicinity. Some of the holiday periods declared by the plants will continue for two days, while others will observe the entire week following Christmas.

The Anderson Cotton Mills will suspend operation at noon on Friday and will resume operation on the following Tuesday morning.

The Appleton Manufacturing Company will give its operatives a week's holiday. The plant will close at noon Saturday, December 24, and operation will be resumed on Monday, January 2. In connection with this mill's closing plans, it was announced that the entire week following Christmas is being observed as a holiday in order that long-needed repairs to the mill's large steam plant may be made.

Takes Entire Week.

The Orr Cotton Mills will close at noon Friday, reopening on the following Tuesday morning, it was announced by M. P. Orr, president.

Operation of the Gluck Mills will suspend at noon on Saturday next, and will be resumed the following Tuesday morning.

At the Equinox Mills the entire week following Christmas will be taken as a holiday. The mills will close at noon Saturday of this week, and resume operations on Monday, January 2.

The Riverdale, Lad Lassie and Toxaway Mills will observe an entire week. These mills of the Gossett chain will suspend at noon on Saturday, December 24, and reopen on Monday, January 2.

The Townsend Twine Mill will close at noon Friday, December 23, and open on the following Tuesday morning.

Greenville, S. C.—Only two textile plants here are now without an announced schedule of holiday operations—the Judson and the Union Bleachery.

Duncan Mill will close from Friday night to the following Tuesday morning. The American Spinning Company will close its cloth mill from noon on Saturday to the morning of January 2. Mill No. 4 of this company will close at noon December 24, but will resume operations the following Tuesday morning, thus being idle only Saturday afternoon and Monday. The mill will then operate night and day for the remainder of the year.

While later curtailment schedules probably are under consideration by many local plants, no definite schedules have yet been given out. It is possible, if not likely, that these may be made public immediately after the holidays.

Macon, Ga.—The mills of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, and, in fact, all of the other cotton mills in this territory, are planning to close down December 23 for the Christmas holidays, to reopen January 2.

This announcement, which in effect is a considerable curtailment in operations, will affect probably 5,000 textile workers in this city alone. Hundreds of these workers wanted the vacation period so that they could visit friends and relatives in other cities.

From the manufacturers' standpoint it is a dull period, and suspension of operations for the week will cause no inconvenience to customers.

12,071,799 Bales Ginned

Washington, D. C.—Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to December 13, the Census Bureau has announced, totalled 12,071,799 running bales including 487,401 round bales, counted as half bales, and excluding linters.

Ginnings compare with 15,540,804 bales including 555,655 round bales ginned to December 13 last year and 14,831,846 bales including 303,616 round bales in 1925.

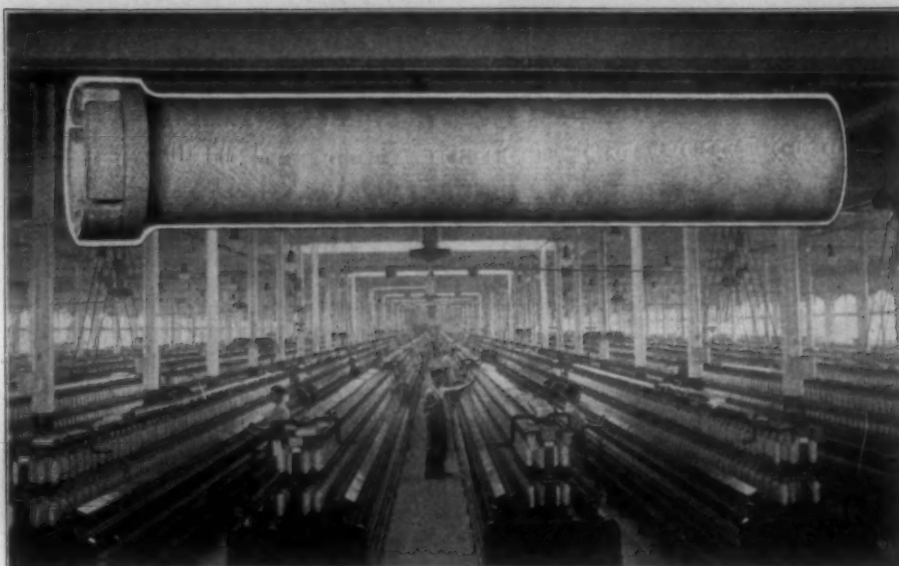
The year's crop has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 12,789,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. Last year's crop as indicated by the final ginning report, was 17,977,000 equivalent 500 pound bales and the 1925 crop was 16,103,678 bales. To December 13 last year 86.4 per cent of the crop had been ginned and in 1925 ginnings to that date were 92.0 per cent of the crop.

The ginnings by States in running bales to December 13 this year were:

Alabama 1,163,272.
Arizona 67,262.
Arkansas 890,062.
California 68,085.
Florida 17,174.
Georgia 1,095,279.
Louisiana 534,915.
Mississippi 1,311,986.
Missouri 85,716.
New Mexico 60,286.
North Carolina 824,448.
Oklahoma 913,496.
South Carolina 717,092.
Tennessee 318,984.
Texas 3,972,584.
Virginia 26,548.
All other States 4,609.

The next ginning report will be issued January 23 and the final report on March 20.

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Manufacturing
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tucket, R. I., one
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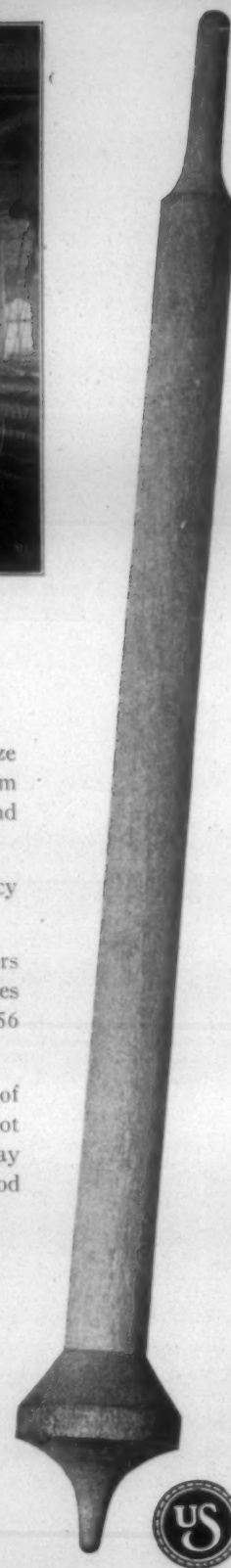
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Hubbard Reviews Cotton Prices and Prospects

NATURE and mass psychology are the controlling factors governing the price of cotton, Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., president of the New York Cotton Exchange, says in a review of the world cotton situation in 1927, and the outlook for the new year. Looking forward to another season, he remarks it is difficult to forecast what will be either the size or the value of the crop. Mr. Hubbard regards the boll weevil as the greatest menace to a large crop.

"While the consumption of cotton is bound to be somewhat checked by the higher prices that have prevailed this year, there is nothing in the broad scope of the world's buying power which can materially interfere with the continued liberal consumption of cotton from America," said Mr. Hubbard.

Consumption Is Gaining

"In fact, the world has never caught up on the amount of cotton that it was using before the war, in proportion to the size of the crops that are now being produced. In 1914, a 16,000,000 bale cotton crop was then considered to be a perfectly enormous one, and would unquestionably have sold at low prices regardless of the war. The fact that we could consume last year 16,000,000 bales of cotton indicates that fairly large cotton crops can be taken care of by the world without difficulty and at good prices.

"Nature has once more demonstrated, however, that it is by far the greatest factor in determining not only the size, but almost the price of raw cotton. Compared with the influence that weather conditions play on the yield and ultimate value, the efforts of man are insignificant.

"If asked what were the two controlling factors in the price of cotton, I would say nature and mass psychology. Man may plow, cultivate and nurse a cotton crop, but the elements can destroy it regardless of man's hardest efforts.

"As far as mass psychology is concerned, if the public once makes up its mind that a certain situation will eventuate, it requires the greatest amount of education to change its mental attitude.

"The cotton season of the year 1927 has given us a most excellent illustration of both these factors. A year ago cotton was at extremely low prices, 12.46 on December 4, 1926, for October, 1927, cotton. We had produced an enormous cotton crop, the largest the world ever knew, with the resulting demoralization that always takes place on overproduction. It was frequently stated that prices would never again sell at a figure which could possibly remunerate the farmer for his efforts. Meetings were held to determine what steps could be taken to improve the agricultural situation.

How Prices Are Stabilized.

"Shortly after the turn of the year, however, prices began to stabilize, and the disappointments of the fall of 1926 gradually passed out of the picture. Merchants and manu-

facturers realized that it was a splendid opportunity to lay in a stock of very cheap cotton. The result was that far sighted merchants and manufacturers laid in a stock of very cheap cotton, so that it was not very long after the turn of the year before the surplus had passed into the hands of those who were willing and able to wait for improvement in values.

"Impetus was given to the cotton manufacturing industry, and the consumption of American cotton increased so rapidly that by the first of August, or the end of the cotton year, the consumption of the world was the largest ever known. By June the market had recovered to the 16½ cent level, a price which represented in the minds of the cotton trade of the world what they believed the carryover of an 18,000,000-bale crop and 16,000,000-bale production was worth.

Unfavorable Weather.

"The 1927 crop was the victim of unfavorable weather conditions. Finally the upper reaches of the Mississippi River and its tributaries rose to such a point that the magnificent levee systems in Arkansas and Mississippi (largely built through Federal appropriation) gave way, and the most disastrous floods that had ever been known in this country took place. The result of these floods, it sincerely hoped, will be some Federal action, which will not only protect these counties, but so divide the burden over such a big proportion of the population of the United States that it will not fall, as it has in the past, largely upon the people who live in the immediately threatened area.

"The floods prevented a large portion of the Mississippi Valley from being planted in cotton until late in the spring of the year. In many sections not until June. Outside of this flood area, the spring was rather cold and wet. Heavy rains during June, July and up until the middle of August occurred with great frequency. Western Texas suffered from drouth, and the crop was off to a very late start in that large producing area. The effect of these rains, however, was apparent largely on the boll weevil. The boll weevil is killed by clear, hot and dry weather, and thrives in cool, damp weather.

Two Divergent Views

"To the experienced cotton man, it was evident that we were in for a boll weevil season. The public and the consumer of cotton goods had believed that the boll weevil had been almost exterminated and that it was no longer a crop factor.

"As a consequence, it was not until the middle of July that the manufacturers became uneasy over crop developments, and that the public began to realize that we might have a short cotton crop. Prices began to advance on trade and speculative buying. The dry goods mar-

(Continued on Page 33)

Consider This!

Whether in large or small quantities, delegation of yarn converting to Duplan, secures the same expert workmanship and carefully managed production so capably contributing to the high reputation of Duplan's own fabrics.

DUPLAN SILK CORPORATION

(Commission Department)

135 Madison Ave., New York

DUPLAN

Color Placement in Fancy Goods

By Weaver.

WOVEN design based on a combination of colors as its leading characteristic is somewhat different in nature to woven design based on a single weave or a combination of weaves. Men who have acquired a thorough knowledge of the mechanical construction of woven fabrics have failed when called upon to apply colors to the designs. Their proficiency in weaving is dimmed by the incongruous shades they blend in the patterns. Fabrics are often seen in which the effects the patterns should impart are quite destroyed by the method of coloring them. Yet the proper selection and distribution of color in fancy goods is not impossible if certain regulations are observed. Some weavers possess a natural taste for harmonizing colors and they often succeed in getting very saleable fabrics on the market without paying much attention to fixed rules of color selection. Other men, unless they are guided by the laws of color harmony, not infrequently produce such bewildering arrays of color combinations that the sales agencies hesitate to handle the fabrics. We recall the action of a certain jobber who, when he observed the color scheme in a consignment of cloth, sent the entire lot to a dyeing plant and had it dyed a staple color which he knew would assure the sale of the goods.

Color, that sensation produced by the action of light on the retina of the eye, can be divided and allotted to positions in designs in a way to greatly enhance the commercial value of the fabric or have the opposite effect.

The dividing and allotting operations are classified under different headings for convenience. Consequently we have the simple and compound colors and these are in turn sub-divided. Red, yellow and blue are the simple colors, often classed as primary colors, and it by mixing these colors with each other in different proportions, and with black and white, that we get the compound colors.

That is, a primary color is one which can be tinted with the addition of white or shaded with the addition of black. The so-called secondary color results when two primary colors are combined.

Complementary Colors.

The weaver of fancy goods has more to do with the complementary colors than with most other colors. It is on the principle of complementary colors in fabrics that two or more different shades of the same color tend to increase the color value and heighten the tone of each other's effects. You can get the complementary color of a sample of red fabric by cutting a circular piece from it about three inches in diameter and placing it upon a white surface. Then look upon this red disk for a few moments and a greenish colored hue will be observed playing about the edges because green is a complementary color to the red.

An orange colored ring will be seen hovering about a blue sample and so on through the category of colors.

If we place a blue stripe next an orange stripe, the colors of both will be rendered more brilliant through juxtaposition. But if the orange stripe is changed for a violet one, the blue will assume a greenish tinge. This is due to the reciprocal modification of colors when woven together in a fabric. Many a puzzling problem has resulted in all weave rooms because of these laws of color modifications under conditions which were not foreseen by the promoters of the patterns.

Red yarns which were a pure red when alone, incline to violet when woven in a pattern containing orange. Indigo, regardless of its wonderful power of retaining its color in the acid, water, damp, light and washing tests, will lose some of its brilliancy when run into a pattern containing green, for the green will cause the indigo to incline to violet. In a case we have in mind, damage claims were made against a mill when some cloths containing indigo blue figures presented a violet hue which had not been looked for. An adjoining color was the cause and when opaque objects were placed over this influencing color, the indigo blue patterns glowed in its full richness, and the damage suit was dropped, for the introduction of the influencing color had been inserted into the design by the order of the buyer.

Color Contrast.

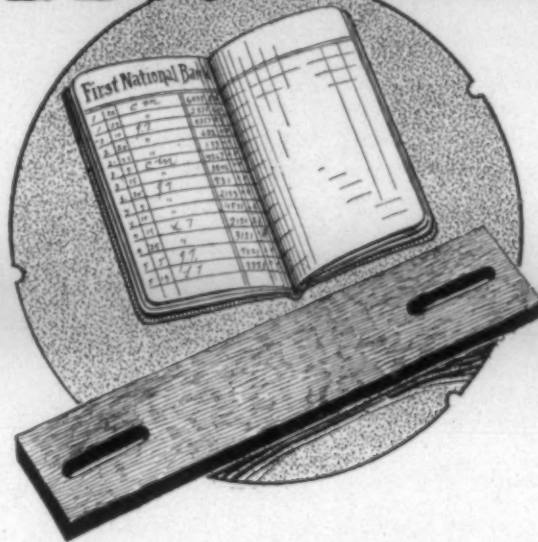
Look at two colored stripes in a piece of cloth and the tone of the color produced on the retina of the eye by each stripe will be more or less modified by the adjacent color. This is termed color contrast and almost always shows itself when two or more colors are woven together in cloth in the form of checks, stripes, or figured designs. A color contrasting disc is shown in the drawing. The surface of the disc is white except where the four sections are marked green and the four strips through the green which are marked black. By rapidly revolving the disk the colored sections will produce a colored ground and the black strips a ring of dark gray. This ring of dark gray will become tinted with the color complementary to that of the ground and by this means contrasting colors and effects can be obtained, for various colors in the sections and the strips can be tried.

Color contrast can be used to advantage in figured textiles by judicious planning of the warp and the filling. We recently saw a fancy fabric woven plain with red, white and blue threads alternately arranged in the warp and similarly woven in the filling, for the purpose of illustrating the fact that two tints can be produced with each color in a pattern.

When woven, the crossings of the red, white and blue warps and filling

(Continued on Page 29)

ECONOMY



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DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, Jr.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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The Christmas Season

THE spirit of good cheer and fellowship that reaches its greatest height at Christmas time has come again. It is the happiest season of the year, not only for the children, but for grown-ups as well, who again find that there is a great deal of kindness in human hearts and that most people need only the opportunity to show their love for their fellow men. It is a pity that all of us could not treasure the spirit of Christmas throughout each day of the year.

All of us like to be reminded that our friends are real friends and that they wish us well. It is a tremendous fine thing that we have a custom that decrees that once a year we shall all join in doing all we can to make others happy.

There is joy in receiving and still greater joy in giving. The gifts we give and receive are after all a poor measure of the real spirit of Christmas. They are but reminders of all that the season stands for and serve only as such. Those who give and receive in the spirit of Him, who was born on Christmas day, will find a lasting joy that endures long after mere gifts are forgotten.

It especially behooves all of us to have whatever share we can afford in bringing something of the spirit of Christmas to the poor and the needy and helping those families where the children might look in vain for Santa Claus.

We are closing a very busy and happy year and to all our friends everywhere who have helped make this possible, we extend the age-old greetings "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

A Wise Move

THE most interesting news that has developed within the past ten days has been the announcement of curtailment plans by the cloth mills in the South. The effect of this is expected to reduce production of print cloths and sheetings by about 20 per cent. For some time past, sales have been lagging behind production and goods were beginning to accumulate under the sack demand.

The mills are for the first time, able to regulate their production in accordance with demand because they have access to statistics that give them a very clear picture of the market situation. The figures show that cloth was coming to market faster than it was being absorbed. With these facts in mind, individual mills have been able to reduce their output to prevent a further accumulation.

We note in the news from Fall River that the print cloth mills, which have been curtailing for some time, expect to be able to conduct their operations so that it will be almost impossible to buy spot goods. The mills are becoming more and more inclined to operate only when they have orders and to make it necessary for buyers to order in advance whenever they need supplies. This should be a further aid to the print cloth markets.

The movement to have the mills operate upon a more intelligent basis to keep production within the limits of demand, is gaining headway in a manner that should be highly gratifying to everyone interested in the welfare of the industry.

More Money for Parasites

WE notice that in the budget submitted for the consideration of Congress the U. S. Department of Labor is listed for \$10,735,840 for 1928-29 as against \$10,159,516 during 1927-28.

This means that Miss Abbott and the other parasites connected with the various bureaus in the Department have been able to get over recommendations for an increase of approximately \$600,000.

At least \$5,000,000 of the amount now being appropriated for the U. S. Department of Labor is used for entirely unnecessary purposes and is wasted in paying the salaries and expenses of a lot of parasites.

Congress should refuse to give them another \$600,000.

Automobile Consumption

J. J. RASKOB, chairman of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, says that last year the automobile industry consumed 14 per cent of the country's production of iron and steel, 50 per cent of the plate glass, 63 per cent of the upholstery leather, 11 per cent of the hardwood lumber, 25 per cent of the aluminum, 13 per cent of the copper, 14 per cent of the lead, 21 per cent of the tin, 28 per cent of the nickel, 85 per cent of rubber, while motorists used 80 per cent of the gasoline consumed.

He does not mention textiles in this, but automobiles are very large consumers of textile.

"Upholstery leather" on most cars consists of cotton goods treated so as to imitate leather.

Loft Building

WE are pleased to note the following editorial in the Greenville Daily News:

The suggestion of Mr. J. E. Serrine at the Chamber of Commerce banquet Monday night that a great need of this city is a modern loft building, is one that merits the careful thought and consideration of individual capitalists and civic organizations of Greenville.

The city needs to attract not only the large industries that build their own plants, but the smaller industries that desire convenient and adequate housing in buildings adapted to their purposes. As Mr. Serrine pointed out the actual existence in the city of a building of this type that can be shown to prospective industrialists, with exact statements as to housing costs, is much more effective in the effort to attract these industries than proposals to erect buildings for their use. Such a building would be a great asset to the city in the effort to attract the smaller industries.

The time will come when every live town in the South will have a loft building and will realize its value.

The editor of this journal started the movement under which the Wade Loft Building was built in Charlotte and the city now realizes that it is a great asset.

The Wade Loft Building is now filled from top to bottom with industries and has a total payroll of about \$8,000 per week. It has been the means of bring at least six industries to Charlotte.

A Letter

WE are passing along this very interesting letter, not only because it is interesting and timely, but because of the spirit that prompted it. If all of the mill men show as much interest in the Textile Institute and are as much concerned with everything that affects the industry, it will soon bring better times.

GENEVA COTTON MILLS

Geneva, Alabama
December 15, 1927

Southern Textile Bulletin,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have read your reprint of an article by Mr. Mann, of Commerce and Finance, your issue of December 8th, and I think it is indeed unfortunate that he could not have used some other means of proving that "Arithmetic is grand," as he tried to do in this case.

In this day of over-production of cotton and cotton goods and of curtailment and no profits, we need to encourage instead of discourage new uses of cotton goods, and I think this fellow in trying to prove that "Arithmetic is grand" missed by far the "Mark of the high calling" of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which has as its primary object the working out of new uses of cotton and likewise cotton goods.

As the manufacturer and as a member of the Cotton-Textile Institute, we wish to take off our hats to the fellow who found by experience that he could profitably use twelve or seventy-two bales of cotton per year in plastering up holes in tunnels or subways that would have possibly been plastered with some other kind of material had it not been for the desire on his part to cooperate with the Cotton-Textile Institute in working out a plan that would prove to be mutually beneficial to himself and to cotton producing and manufacturing people as well.

Mr. Mann seems to have forgotten the fact that "Big trees from little acorns grow," and tries to disprove the theory long advanced by builders of fortunes, either great or small, that the secret is being able to save first the nickels and dimes.

The fellow who has worked out this new use of cotton goods has proven to men of all other lines that cotton goods can be used to advantage and profit in places never dreamed of, and we dare say that if men in all lines would lend their efforts in this direction, as has this fellow, that the aggregate of the seventy-two bale users would more than equal the amount used by a few very large concerns, and we think the officials of the Cotton-Textile Institute should make it a point to let the seventy-two bale users know that we appreciate their efforts, and by so doing encourage them to not only continue the use of cotton goods, but to possibly work out other uses which would likewise encourage other men to do so in other lines of industry.

Yours very truly,

C. C. COBB.

Personal News

W. C. Roland is now overseer of weaving at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

J. H. Cookson has retired as vice-president of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

L. C. Bolick, from Draper, N. C., has become second hand in weaving at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Thurmond Chatham, treasurer of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, has returned to his home after a trip to Bermuda.

F. L. Risefield is in charge of the Roseknit Hosiery Mills, Sumter, S. C., which are now ready to begin operations.

E. W. Strudivant has been elected president of the newly organized Montgomery Knitting Mills, Summerville, Ga.

E. Montgomery will be treasurer and general manager of the Montgomery Knitting Mills, Summerville. He was formerly superintendent of the Summerville Cotton Mills.

W. E. McLendon has resigned his position at the Manville-Jenckes Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to become roller coverer at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

W. E. Alexander has resigned as designer and overseer of slashing and drawing-in at the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C.

Ralph P. Alexander has resigned his position with the Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C., and accepted a position with the office force of the new Slater Manufacturing Company, Greenville. He is a son of M. O. Alexander, superintendent of the Woodside Mills, Greenville.

Howard P. Park, well known Southern mill man, has joined Ise-lin - Jefferson Company, selling agents of New York. He will be associated with F. L. Keen in merchandizing gray goods. Mr. Park has many friends in textile circles who will be interested to know of his new connection.

W. C. Dodson, Southern representative of the Smith-Drum & Co., Philadelphia, who had a leg severely injured in an automobile accident some weeks ago, expects to leave the hospital soon. He is improving rapidly, but will be confined to his home for some time.

E. C. Beard has been appointed Southern sales manager for the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, and will make his headquarters at the plant in Charlotte. He was formerly sales manager of the Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company, Beacon Falls, Conn. H. S. Lowndes will continue in charge of manufacturing operations at the Charlotte plant.

Change Date of Carders Meeting

The meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association, which was announced for January 18th, has been postponed until January 25th. The meeting will be held at the Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, S. C., with J. O. Corn, chairman, presiding.

G. B. Goodall

George B. Goodall, president of the Sanford Mills and the Goodall Worsted Company, Sanford, Maine, died suddenly in California. Mr. Goodall was recognized as the pioneer of the mohair pile fabric industry of America.

He was born in West Winchester, N. H., September 23, 1851, and was the second son of Thomas and Ruth Goodall.

Mr. Goodall is survived by a daughter, Mrs. W. H. Marland of Brookline, and a twin brother, ex-Congressman Louis B. Goodall.

DuPont to Start on Virginia Feb. 1

Richmond, Va.—The DuPont Rayon Company closed its option on the Amphill tract in Chesterfield county, near Richmond, a few days ago, and is now planning to start building a plant for the manufacture of rayon which, it is stated, will represent an outlay of approximately \$8,000,000. It is expected that building operations will be commenced about February 1 and that the plant will be completed early next fall. It has been reported that other plants for the manufacture of by-products may be erected on the tract later.

October Hosiery Output Increases

Washington, D. C.—Hosiery production, all classes, in October was approximately 365,000 dozen pairs in excess of that produced for the corresponding 1926 period, the figures being 4,815,749 dozen pairs and 4,451,21 dozen pairs, respectively, according to a comparative summary of production for 254 identical establishments made public by the Department of Commerce.

Production of 296 establishments, representing 364 mills, was approximately 301,000 dozen pairs greater than for the preceding month, the figures being 5,163,108 dozen pairs, and 4,862,275 dozen pairs, respectively.

Production, all classes, was as follows: (Dozen pairs) Men's full-fashioned, 35,510; men's seamless, 1,959,243; women's full-fashioned, 1,351,837; women's seamless, 960,023; boys' and misses'—all styles, 393,936; children's and infants'—all styles, 397,170; athletic—all styles, 85,389.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Habersham, Ga.—Plans for the addition to the Habersham Mills are being prepared by Park A. Dallis, architect, of Atlanta.

Newberry, S. C.—The Virginia Machinery and Well Company is to drill a new deep well for the Oakland Cotton Mills.

Lenoir City, Tenn.—The Alspach Knitting Company of Orwigsburg, has secured quarters in the Hair Building and will install equipment for manufacturing knit underwear.

Clinton, S. C.—The additional 11,000 spindles recently ordered by the Clinton Cotton Mills are to be installed as soon as additional floor space can be provided in the building.

Sweetwater, Tenn.—The Chamber of Commerce is planning to organize a company to manufacture glove silk and proposes to make use of the Sweetwater Hosiery Mills as a plant, the present building to be enlarged and improved.

Sylacauga, Ala.—The Mignon plant of the Avondale Mills, which have previously produced yarns will be equipped for manufacturing plants. Orders for 128 looms have been placed with Crompton and Knowles Loom Works. Electrical equipment purchased from the Fairbanks, Morse Co., and nappers from the Woonsocket Napping Machinery Company.

Greenville, S. C.—Representatives of two large textile firms have been in this section recently, with a view of securing information relative to the establishment of plants in Greenville or elsewhere in the South, it became known recently.

One of these is a Philadelphia concern, said to be interested in the establishment of a plush mill somewhere in the Southeast. A conference was held between the visitors and several local business men which may lead to the establishment of another plush mill, but it was stated that nothing definite has been done as yet.

Sumter, S. C.—The Rose Knit Hosiery Mills will start operations next Monday, according to an announcement by F. L. Rosefield, senior partner of the company, who arrived here recently from Providence, R. I., to superintend the erection of the machinery.

Thirty-two knitting machines were shipped here from the plant at Providence and these are being installed as rapidly as possible. Installation of a new dyeing plant will be undertaken next year, it was stated. The company will manufacture wool hosiery only and at full capacity will give employment to seventy-five operatives.



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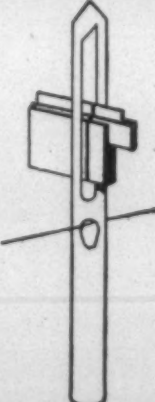
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Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Montgomery, Ala.—The Cloverdale Manufacturing Company has let contract to the Batson-Cook Company, for the erection of the one-story addition to its plant here.

Concord, N. C.—The Hoover Hosiery Company, will install sufficient new equipment to double present production. The company makes 42-gauge full fashioned hosiery.

Woodruff, S. C.—The Mills Mill No. 2, here has let contract to the Bahnsen Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for the installation of humidifiers in the conditioning room. Lockwood, Greene & Co., are the engineers.

Greensboro, N. C.—It is expected that contract for the erection of the new weave shed at the Proximity Manufacturing Company, will be let January 2. It will be 268x144 feet, one story and basement. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Athens, Tenn.—Contract for the erection of the plant of the Warwick Mills, which is to be moved here from Brooklyn, N. Y., has been let to Tom Sherman. It will be of brick, steel and concrete. The company, of which Louis Eisenberg is president, will manufacture wool sport goods.

Franklin, Tenn.—The Peerless Rayon Company, now located at 181 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, New York, have closed a contract through Sidney M. Eddlestein, industrial engineer, Union, S. C., to move its plant to this place. A new corporation is to be organized under the laws of Tennessee. The company manufactures knitted rayon products and will increase the equipment with the completion of the new plant here which is to have 20,000 square feet floor space.

Shelby, N. C.—A civil suit action demanding \$57,000 damages has begun in the Superior Court by W. G. McBrayer against Z. J. Thompson and Carl Thompson, owners of six-tenths interest in the Winner Hosiery Mills, at Boiling Springs, N. C., and Williams Lineberger, president of the Cleveland Bank & Trust Co., owners of four-tenths interest in the Boiling Springs plant, for alleged breach of contract.

According to the complaint, Z. J. Thompson had entered upon an agreement with McBrayer, giving him a lease on the plant for one year and an option to buy within a year at \$12,000, but that the plant was sold to Richmond Walstein, of Rome, Ga., in the meantime. McBrayer claims that by reason of the loss of the lease he encountered a loss of \$37,500 from profits which he would have made in the operation loss of ownership he suffered a loss of the plant and that through the

of \$19,200, which sum he asks defendants to pay him.

Answer to the complaint has not been filed as yet but Mr. Thompson says that while a deed was made by the Thompson brothers and left at the Cleveland bank, no definite agreement was made by him to sell the bank's interest to Mr. McBrayer, and that when the deed made by the Thompsons was left at the bank, no instruction were given as to its disposition.

Summerville, Ga. — Directors of the newly organized Montgomery Knitting Mills, met Thursday and elected the following officers: G. D. Espy, chairman of the board; E. W. Sturdivant, president; Wesley Shropshire, vice-president; E. Montgomery, treasurer and general manager, and J. H. Edge, secretary.

All alterations in the building have been completed and the machinery has been purchased, it was stated. Operation of the new mill will begin about February 1, 1928, according to Mr. Montgomery.

Columbus, Ga.—The annual meeting of the Columbus Manufacturing Company was held recently at the offices of the company here. Reports of officials showed the company in its usual sound and flourishing condition, it was said following the meeting. Quarterly dividends payable January 1 and April 1 were declared.

The following were named for the board of directors for the next year: W. C. Bradley, F. B. Gordon, D. A. Turner, R. E. Dismukes, E. P. Owsley and C. G. Scarborough, all of Columbus; H. L. Bailey, J. S. Wiley and W. H. Holbrook, of Boston, Mass.; Norman S. Hope, New York, and S. P. Gilbert, Atlanta.

Situation Wanted

By man who desires to reenter mill game. Has been overseer carding and spinning in some of the largest mills in the South. Can furnish references from some of best superintendents in the country. Age 40 years, 19 years' experience as overseer. Can put job on its feet and hold it. Would consider any place. Address O, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

To You

Who we strive to serve
We Send

Our Warm Appreciation
and wish you and yours

A Very
Merry Christmas

Fabreeka Belting Co.
Southern Branch
Rock Hill, S. C.
J. R. McElwee, Manager

Statesville, N. C. — Fire, which raged for nearly two hours Saturday night, completely destroyed the main building of the Hail Hosiery Company plant in West Statesville. The total loss was estimated at \$60,000.

It is thought that the fire originated from a defective flue. The

plant had not been in operation since noon but two workmen were at the plant late in the evening and had a fire in a stove when the blaze was discovered bursting from the roof.

The main building, two stories high, was gutted but the addition on the south side including the dye

house and storage room was saved.

The conflagration leaves 50 to 60 people out of employment.

D. M. Ausley, principal owner of the plant, stated that he had no announcement to make yet about rebuilding. His present loss is partly covered by insurance.

A Correction

The third paragraph in the Ramsey Chain Company full page advertisement in our December 15th issue read as follows: "Other advantages include: an obstructed overhead view and plenty of natural light and ventilation. Ramsey Chain Drives are compact, requiring only a short center distance, and permit placing motor close to the machine-economizing floor space."

The word "obstructed" should of course have been "unobstructed," making the opening sentence read as follows: "Other advantages include: an unobstructed overhead view and plenty of natural light and ventilation."

In fairness to the advertiser, we are glad to publish this correction.

Whitney Mill Class Feted.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Members of the loom fixers' class of Whitney Mill staged a banquet here recently. Speakers included V. M. Montgomery, treasurer of the Whitney Mills; Prof. E. B. Peck, of the Whitney school; C. M. Wilson, superintendent of industrial education in South Carolina; Dr. W. I. Chapman, Yates Smith, secretary, and W. L. Sibley, superintendent of Whitney Mills.

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs
Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury :: :: :: :: Mass.

F. M. CRUMP & CO.

COTTON MERCHANTS
MEMPHIS, TENN.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



Send for samples to
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Reliable Humidifying Devices
Since 1888

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

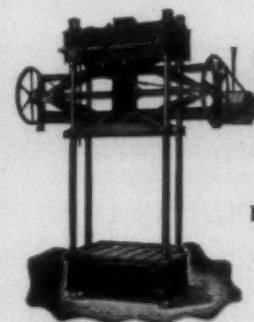
Atlanta Boston Charlotte Greenville
Georgia Massachusetts North Carolina South Carolina

Save in freight by using
W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

BALING PRESS



Knuckle
Joint

60 to 500
Tons
Pressure

Rapid
Simple
Durable

Established 1872

Let us tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mildew in Cotton Cloth

DISCUSSING the causes of mildew in cotton cloth at a joint meeting of the Blackburn Cotton Managers' Association and the Blackburn Textile Society, England, Percy Bean said mildew in the past had resulted in enormous losses to Lancashire, though, fortunately, it was now possible in almost every case to locate the cause or origin of the trouble. In the early days mildew was largely confined to heavily sized grey goods shipped to India and China, and much of the damage was due to the use of chemicals, the nature of which was unknown to the sizers of that day. When heavy sizing was introduced it was necessary to employ some chemical which had the power of absorbing moisture in order that weaving could be carried on at all, and

chloride of magnesium was adopted because it fulfilled all that was required and was both cheap and efficient. It was not realized, however, by those who employed it that its power of absorbing moisture would make it a most dangerous substance to use unless some powerful preservative was used along with it in the size. The consequence was that enormous quantities of cloth were found, when shipped to India and China, to be a mass of tendered material instead of being bales of fabric.

It was some time after the introduction of chloride of magnesium for heavy sizing that chloride of zinc was employed as a preservative, and here again manufacturers were fortunate in having to hand a most powerful antiseptic which fulfilled all the requirements. Not only was it a powerful antiseptic, but it assisted in adding the necessary

weight to the yarn also, and lastly it was very cheap. From this time onward it was possible to manufacture heavily sized goods with a reasonable expectation that they would withstand the action of mildew spores if treated in a reasonable way.

In the old days, said Mr. Bean, mildew appears to have been mainly associated with heavy sizing, and one heard very little about damage to pure-sized goods or to dhootie bordered goods, which might be very heavily sized in the body of the cloth and pure sized in the colored borders or even pure sized in the colored borders or even pure sized in both body and border. In recent years much more trouble has been brought to notice in this class of goods and in pure-sized goods than formerly. In every case of mildew, whether in heavily sized goods or pure goods, it will be found that the

cloth is, or has been, in a damp state. This condition, in the presence of the starch or flour of the size, and if the temperature be suitable and the air sufficiently stagnant, will bring about mildew development, even in the presence of a powerful preservative such as chloride of zinc. It may be safely stated that mildew is due to one or other of the following main causes:—Excess of moisture in the cloth; presence of moisture-absorbing chemicals in the absence of powerful preservatives; or insufficient preservatives for the class of cloth and sizing.

Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C.

Mill Supplies

All Orders Give Prompt and
Careful Attention

MAKE US YOUR BOBBIN MAKER

ROLLS

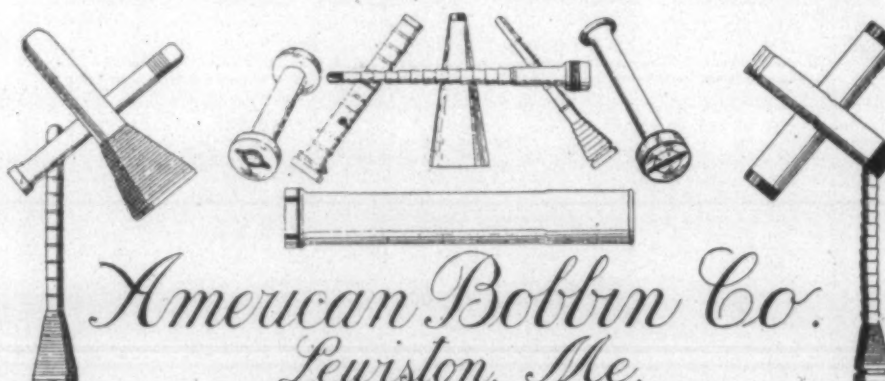
UNDERCLEARER
FOSTER WINDER

SPOOLS

TWISTER
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers

BOBBINS

MULTIPLE HOLE FEELER
SLUBBERS
INTERMEDIATE
WARP
TWISTER
SPEEDER
FILLING
FLAX AND JUTE
METAL PROTECTED
DUCK FILLING
UNIVERSAL WINDERS
WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Type

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCHESTER, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

SCOTT TESTERS

The Standard of The World For Tests of Fabrics,
Yarns, Twines, Etc.

Manufactured By
HENRY L. SCOTT CO.
101 Blackstone St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Direct Southern Representative
The Aldrich Machine Works
Greenwood, South Carolina

"HIGH GRADE"
BOBBINS
SPOOLS
SHUTTLES
SKEWERS
ROLLS, ETC.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Our Automatic Shuttles are giving Perfect Satisfaction in Leading Mills throughout the country on all classes of work.

In recent years more trouble has been experienced in the case of dhootie bordered goods, and in pure-sized goods, than formerly, and almost more than in the case of heavily sized goods. There have been two distinct and definite periods when this damage was acute, one of which occurred from about 1902 to 1905 and the other quite recently. During 1926 the author investigated more cases of mildew damage than at any other period, and this was mostly confined to dhootie bordered goods or to pure-sized goods. Both the periods mentioned coincided with a change in the pressure put on the bales of cloth by the packers with the bales of cloth by the packers with the object of reducing bulk in order to save cost of carriage. His investigations convinced him that the extra pressure was disturbing and "springing" the moisture in the cloth and causing excess moisture in local places. In the case of dhootie bordered goods, where the borders are usually woven from thicker yarns than the grey in the body of the cloth, the mildew was mainly confined to the grey cloth in contact with these borders.

"I have often investigated cases of mildew where the complaint has been that a small proportion only of the pieces in a bale have become damaged by mildew. There are several explanations for this condition, and I am going to suggest a very important one—the difference in dampness of some portions of the weaving-shed compared with others. It is quite common to find one side of a weaving-shed covered with mildew both on the wall and roof, while the other sides are dry. If the cloth is packed quickly after leaving the weaving-shed the excess moisture is condensed in the cloth in the cooler warehouse and will become active later on, and that which comes out of the damp portion of the shed will be most liable to become mildewed. Manufacturers who pack their own goods in their own warehouse at the mill are more liable to damage from mildew than those who send them to Manchester. The longer airing the cloth gets in stacks the less chance there is of local condensation of moisture.

"One very great source of mildew in pure-sized cloths is the use of glycerine in the size in the absence of some suitable preservative. It is an ideal softener for goods intended to be bleached, because there is no time to become mildewed before they are treated, nor are the conditions the same as those which exist in the case of goods shipped to hot climates like India. The use of glycerine in pure-sized goods may account for many of the so-called mysterious developments of mildew in pure-sized goods, especially those woven with colored borders. Another cause of mildew in pure-sized cloth is the use of over-damp and mildewed weft. When incorporated with the warp the mildew development is mainly on the warp threads because the size makes a suitable food for the growth, and there is no way of proving this after the damage has taken place in the cloth. Over-damp weft should be turned down without mercy."

Loom Harness Equipment for Slater Mfg. Co.

Orders for the loom harness equipment for the new plant of the Slater Manufacturing Company at Marietta, S. C., have been placed with Hampton Smith, manager, Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

This is the improved type of loom harness originated and invented by Mr. Smith and for which orders have been placed with him for equipping a large number of Southern mills in the last few years. Among the special advantages of this type of harness, it can be used on any range of plain fabrics and at the same time lasts fifteen to twenty years or more before wearing out.

Cotton Covered Bales Stand Severe Test

Washington, D. C.—Nine bales of compressed cotton, wrapped in cloth of varying characters, have been placed in the basement of the Senate office building as an exhibit of experiments conducted by the Division of Cotton Marketing of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with Clemson College, S. C., and North Carolina State College. The exhibit tends to show the adaptability of cotton cloth as wrapping for baled cotton as a substitute for jute and burlap and is part of the new uses for cotton investigations.

The cotton is part of 120 bales which were baled at Hendersonville, N. C., shipped to Norfolk and there compressed, sent to Bremen and placed in a warehouse in that German port, and then back to Philadelphia, thus undergoing about twice the amount of ordinary handling.

The exhibit shows that the bales with tare of cotton cloth withstood this handling even better than those wrapped in jute or burlap covering.

The cotton cloth used in each case is 45 inches wide. Cloths of 24 ounces to the yard, 20 ounces, 16 ounces and 12 ounces are used, weighing complete on the bale, nine pounds, seven and one-half pounds, and four and one-half pounds. Even this lightest cloth appears to have served its purpose well. The jute is Indian, 32 ounces to the yard. The burlap is Egyptian.

The exhibit will remain in place until after the holidays.

Cotton Trade Toop 17% of 1927 DuPont Rayon Output

Figures just given out by the DuPont Rayon Company show that for 1927 the cotton goods industry took 17 per cent of its production of 15,400,000 pounds. This compares with 20 per cent which the cotton goods trade took last year, but then the DuPont rayon product was only 10,950,000; and with 23 per cent for 1925, when the product was but 6,760,000 pounds; and with 14 per cent in 1924, when the DuPont rayon product was only 3,694,100 pounds. Seventy per cent of the entire DuPont product in 1927 was 150 denier.



Merry Christmas

for ninety-seven
years we have
wished the
industry the old
phrase that has
a new ring each
year ~ ~ ~



The J. H. Williams Co.
Millbury, Mass.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Factories that Look Like Sin



The inside may be fairly clean; the machinery late in design; the management efficient; the workers intelligent — but the outside "looks like sin." Cinder piles, oil-barrels, discarded boxes, rusty shafting and pulleys—Oh, what a mess!

Can Easily be Cleaned Up

A few trees along the roadway, some shrubs and roses, and green grass in place of the junk, will change the outlook entirely. Lindley's landscape men know what to do and how to do it. The job won't take very long nor be expensive. If you want to "convert" your factory just drop us a line.

Lindley
NURSERIES
Pomona, North Carolina

Practical Discussions

(Continued from Page 17)

4 inches from one end of the signal. Have the signal level when the lap is safely large enough to not run out before the card tender can reach it.

Have the wire slack enough so that as the lap becomes smaller and smaller, it will take up the slack and finally just before the lap runs out, the lap rod will tighten on the wire and trip the signal to a slanting position, thus signifying that the lap must be replaced with a full one. This will be a great help to card tenders and save much time, prevent waste, and make better work.

New Carder

Answer to Hank.

Editor:

What is considered a safe load and speed for a 30-inch hydro-extractor? In our skein dyeing establishment, we consider that a good safe limit would be not much over 1,000 R.P.M. Some operate them up to 1,200 R.P.M., but 1,000 R.P.M. is safer. For a safe load not over 125 pounds.

Extractor.

Answer to Observer.

Editor:

I notice the question by Observer as to the weakest spot in yarns. The first point to be taken into consideration is the number of the yarn. This is done to ascertain whether or not the yarn contains sizings or doublings. Usually one yard of yarn carries the general appearance of the whole quill or bobbin and therefore possess the characteristics of evenness, smoothness, "roundness" and strength so that any expert on yarn, by close observation can give a very satisfactory opinion as to its quality.

Adams (Ga.)

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

Answering the question by Second Hand on worn travelers:

When a traveler is finished by the manufacturer it is highly polished and is finished with a certain weight, circle and angle. Note the following: when a new traveler is put on the ring everything is perfect and naturally runs at the proper tension. But as the traveler wears the angle, circle and weight is changed, which in connection with the worn surface, creates a heavier drag. Also you will note the worn point becomes blue from constant heat as it wears more and more, and the point of the traveler that comes in contact with the ring has lost all of its high polish and must depend on a very much heavier drag due to wear. Also the yarn will wear a groove in the traveler in its passage. This helps to create a heavier drag.

Adams (Ga.)

Answer to Observer.

Editor:

In reading over your paper, I have noticed one question, by one who signs himself "Observer." Beg to advise that I am very much interested in this inquiry, and would like

to be permitted to publish my answer for his information. Yarns have some very definite characteristics as follows:

1. It is either weak or strong for its size.
2. It is either smooth or hairy.
3. It is either elastic or brittle.
4. It is either clean or dirty.
5. It is either combed or carded.
6. It is either hard or soft twisted.
7. It is either quite free from thick and thin places, or shows excessive unevenness.
8. It is either regular or reversed twist.
9. It is either of a good color or dull and unattractive.

To any man who knows cotton yarns, the above characteristics will be quickly noticed by him. There is no such a thing as a perfectly even yarn—not even combed yarns. The man who pulls off about one yard of yarn from a bobbin, and stretches it out before him, usually holds it over some dark floor space or other somewhat dark surface. He can then tell at a glance, the general appearance of the yarn. He gently stretches it a little to see how elastic it may be and how much strength it has by breaking it apart. He also counts the thick and thin places where there are not many. If the thin places are not quickly discernable, he will gently stretch the yarn, and then let it down as though he to suspend it as into a loop. But instead of looping it will immediately kink at its thinnest or weakest place. This gives him a rapid insight into the one vital point of any yarn, i. e., its evenness. It also shows up the twist—its direction and its hardness or softness. This simple test can be easily made, and it does give one a great deal of information almost instantaneously. I trust this may prove helpful.

Analytical.

E. H. Jacobs to Expand Charlotte Plant

The E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte and Danielson, Conn., which began manufacturing operations in Charlotte early this year, announces that on January 1st it will take over another floor in the Bostic building on West Palmer Street for the purpose of doubling its manufacturing operations and permitting of a more efficient arrangement of production and distribution of its famous textile loom necessities.

E. C. Beard, formerly New York sales manager of the Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company, of Beacon Falls, Conn., has been appointed Southern sales manager by the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, with headquarters in Charlotte. H. S. Lowndes will continue in charge of manufacturing operations.

The officials of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company believe that Charlotte is a most desirable location for the manufacture and distribution of products for the textile industry in the South, and it is their opinion that further development of their Southern plant will be necessary in another year, on account of the increased demand for their lug straps, loom pickers and loom strap-

ALLIGATOR TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE STEEL BELT LACING

Men Use It
—because they like it

MEN like the quick, easy application with a hammer as the only tool. They like the smoothness of this—the strongest flexible joint on earth. They like its ready adaptability to any type of service. The cost is trifling compared to the extra protection it gives the belt ends. "Never lets go." Common sense tells them that the sectional steel rocker hinge pin will outlast any other type of pin. Year after year sees larger quantities of all eleven sizes in use. Try Alligator Steel Belt Lacing to like it. Sold throughout the world.

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO.
4699 Lexington Street Chicago, U. S. A.
In England at 125 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C. 2



Look for this famous Registered Trade Mark, now stamped on genuine Alligator Steel Belt Lacing.

ping, and also because they have been appointed exclusive distributors for a long period of years by the General Electric Company of the new Textolite loom picker.

More Activity in Spinning

Washington, Dec. 19.—The cotton spinning industry showed slightly greater activity in November than in October this year and was somewhat better than November last year, the Census Bureau's report today indicating operations at 107.2 per cent capacity as compared with 105.3 in October.

Active spindle hours—numbered 8,680,217,297, or an advance of 238 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,704,511,019, or an average of 238 in October this year and 8,480,410,477, or an average of 227 in November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30 numbered 36,536,512, of which 32,269,478 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 36,548,808 and 32,497,504 in October this year and 37,426,048 and 32,586,770 in November last year.

The average number of spindles operated during November was 39,152,987 or at 107.2 per cent capacity on a single shift basis compared with 38,501,055 or at 105.2 per cent capacity in October this year and 37,877,576 or at 101.2 per cent capacity in November last year.

Employees to Get Christmas Bonus

Greenville, S. C.—Employees of the Union Bleachery will be given a bonus at Christmas, the amount depending upon the length of service, it became known this week. Employees of the mill for five years or less will receive 5 per cent of their year's salary. Those who have been there six years will receive 6 per cent of their year's salary, and so on up to 10 per cent, this being the maximum amount. The bonus will be distributed just before Christmas.

Gossett Gives Cloth for Schools

Spartanburg, S. C.—James P. Gossett, president of the "Lad-Lassie" Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., has presented to Miss Lillian C. Hoffman, State supervisor of economics in South Carolina, 1,000 yards of "Lad-Lassie" cloth to be used in the home economics work of the State. This material has been divided into 100 home economic classes scattered throughout the counties of South Carolina.

New Record in Cotton Consumption

Boston. — World consumption of American cotton, exclusive of linters, in the first three months of this season, from August to October, inclusive, totalled about 4,221,000 bales, against 3,529,000 in the same period last season, according to the Garside Cotton Service. This was the largest consumption in any three months'

period in the history of the industry, exceeding even the largest consumption in any quarter last season.

"Consumption in August," says the Garside Service, "was about 1,403,000, against 1,090,000 in the same month last year. In September it was 1,417,000, against 1,197,000 last year. In October it was 1,401,000, against 1,242,000 last year. Accordingly the total in the three months was 4,221,000, against 3,529,000 last year.

It will be seen that, without allowing for seasonal fluctuations, consumption this past quarter was on the extremely high basis of about 16,884,000 bales per year, against only 14,116,000 in the corresponding quarter of last season. As consumption is usually less than average in the first and last quarters of the season, due to stoppages of mills in the summer, the consumption this past quarter may be considered as being on an annual basis of about 17,000,000, against 14,250,000 a year ago.

"Consumption during the quarter was much heavier this year than last year in the United States, in Great Britain, on the Continent and in India, and about the same in Japan and China. The United States used about 1,792,000 this year, against 1,561,000 last year. Great Britain used about 488,000, against 374,000. The Continent used about 1,439,000, against 1,168,000. Japan and China used about 336,000, against 350,000. India used about 90,000 this year, against 3,000 last year."

Color Placement in Fancy Goods

(Continued from Page 21)

threads produced dark red, pink, dark blue, light blue, and clear white.

The dark red was produced where the red warp and red filling crossed, the pink where the red and white crossed, the dark blue where the two blues crossed, the light blue where the blue and white crossed, and the white where the white threads crossed.

Many hop sack, celtic, basket or mat weaves might be worked out in fancy colors along this line and yet with only two or three actual colors in the warp and filling. I saw one of the old pepper and salt designs brought up to date by taking advantage of the laws of color contrast. The weave is shown in two colors. Also the thread plan and the effect. The warp is all white and the filling one thread blue and one thread gray. The different colors produced spots on the face of the fabric, according to the law of color contrasts, yet neither shade formed a continuous stripe. One portion of the warp crosses over the white filling and another over the blue filling, causing the dots of color, as developed by contrast, to produce an effect as if made up of several colors of yarns. Yet it can be woven with two harnesses and two shuttles. Or by reversing the thread plan, and putting the two colors of yarns in the warp instead of in the filling, it can be woven with one shuttle only.

Moreland Size, Inc.

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company

Established 1908

Office: 206 Andrews Low Bldg.

Spartanburg, S. C.

S. C. THOMAS & J. T. MORELAND, Owners

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

Victrolyn

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Bosson & Lane

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Rockford, Ill., U.S.A.

Framingham, Mass.

Greenville, S.C.

Knotters

Warp Tying Machines

Warp Drawing Machines

Automatic Spoolers

High Speed Warpers

To Our Friends and Customers

With the approach of Yuletide we express to you our gratitude for the many years of pleasant business relations. Our efforts to serve you have their ample reward in the doing, and your appreciation assures our Christmas happiness. With a spirit of Thankfulness for our past pleasant relations and believing they will develop into a broader understanding with the coming years, we wish you a full measure of Health, Happiness and Prosperity.

Cordially yours,

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY
TAUNTON, MASS.

FERGUSON GEAR COMPANY

CUT GEARS

CHAIN DRIVES

BEVEL SPUR SPIRAL WORM SPROCKETS

RAWHIDE BAKELITE AND HARDENED STEEL PINIONS

Member American Gear Manufacturers Association

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____

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Textile Merchants Have Annual Meeting

Members of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York held their tenth annual dinner in the Union League Club last Thursday evening. With more than 135 present it was the most largely attended dinner in the history of the Association.

Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., was one of the guests and speakers. Commander Richard E. Byrd gave an illustrated lecture describing his flight to the North Pole, his trans-Atlantic flight last summer, and plans for his proposed flight to the South Pole. Spencer Turner, president of the association, presided.

Among those present were Robert Amory, of Boston, Mass., vice-president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Colonel G. E. Buxton, of Providence, R. I., president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; George S. Harris, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Russell T. Fisher, of Boston, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; W. M. McLaurine, of Charlotte, N. C., secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and E. T. Pickard, of Washington, D. C., chief of the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The committee in charge of the dinner included Henry C. Taylor, chairman, Norman S. Hope, Donald B. Stewart and Perry S. Newell, secretary of the association.

The board of directors in New York elected four firms to membership.

The new members are: McCampbell & Co., Inc., 320 Broadway; The Putnam-Hooker Company, 93 Worth Street; Reigel Textile Corporation, 342 Madison Avenue; S. Slater & Sons, Inc., 361 Broadway.

With the addition of these firms the association now has fifty-eight members, the largest in its history.

A Prosperous Southern Cotton Mill

Boston, Mass. — In the year to October 31 last, very successful results were achieved by West Point Manufacturing Company, one of the largest Southern cotton mills, and one in which there has always been a large New England investment. Profits after all charges were \$1,444,518, equal to \$20.06 per share on outstanding 72,000 shares.

Gross profits in the recent year totaled \$2,354,504. From these were deducted depreciation of \$574,847 and estimated taxes (on the basis of the present 13½ per cent corporation income tax) of \$335,139, leaving net profits of \$1,444,518. In the 1926 fiscal year earnings after all charges and after heavy inventory charge-offs were \$859,000, or \$11.93 per share. In 1925 profits were \$1,700,000 or \$23.50 per share.

Last year West Point set up a new

high record for production, which totaled 50,467,130 pounds of cotton goods. In 1926 output was approximately 43,000,000 pounds. In the past year operations ran at almost full capacity, or 55 hours per week. At present the plants have been curtailed to 50 hours.

To a considerable degree, West Point's success is due to its policy of maintaining its various plants at the highest point of efficiency, with modern machinery added as needed. In the last year \$715,000 was spent in additions to plant and for new machinery. The company's units are situated at Lanett, Shawmut, Fairfax, Langdale and Riverview, Ala., and are equipped with 182,000 spindles.

West Point's financial condition was further strengthened in the 1927 year. On October 31 last, quick assets totaled \$8,279,795 and current liabilities \$3,308,937, making working capital \$4,970,858. This calculation is exclusive of \$665,000 of investments in affiliated companies which the company considers quick assets, and believes to be worth considerably in excess of the figure at which they are carried on the books. A year ago working capital was \$4,010,695.

At the October 31 figures, with the plant carried at its depreciated value of \$11,300,000, or probably not over half its present replacement cost, West Point has a new net book value of \$242 per share. The current market for the stock is around 142. Dividends at an annual rate of \$8 are paid.

West Point's major products are drills, twills, ducks, medium-priced towels, sheetings and similar heavy goods. Recently it introduced an extensive line of higher-priced "West Point" towels, and these have been very well received. — Boston News Bureau.

Valuable Lectures at Textile School

Clemson College, S. C.—A series of lectures and demonstrations were held by manufacturers' representatives for the textile students under the direction of H. H. Willis, director of the textile department, here during the last week in November.

J. W. Stribling and Mr. Bishop representing the Universal Winding Company spoke on the "Winding Cotton Yarn" with special attention given to high speed warping machines built by their company. Motion pictures illustrated the operation of these machines also showing the operation in their foundries accompanied the talk.

J. B. Brennan, vice-president of the Centrifugal Machine Company spoke on "Cleaning Cotton," dealing with the machines built up by his company. Samples were displayed for inspection.

G. I. Rounds, Southern agent, for the Industrial Fiber Company spoke on "Viscose Rayon," demonstrating the methods followed in the manufacture of artificial fibers.

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Practical Laboratory Methods

(Continued from Page 8)

cals, the identification of dyestuffs on the fiber, the determination of the nature of the sizing in a finished piece of goods, the development of new formulas and new ideas, and other problems, may be worked out from methods found in technical literature, and adapted so as to make them practical for local conditions. It is not possible to make elaborate analysis of all material in a laboratory of this kind, but insofar as possible all dyestuffs, oils and chemicals should be tested against standard samples which have been taken from initial deliveries. Chemical supplies should be bought on specification and paid for on analysis. The dyestuff manufacturers as a rule try to send out uniform products, but mistakes sometimes occur which may prove costly to the mill, if not checked before the materials are used. In the case of an off lot, however, the mills should take a sympathetic, rather than an antagonistic, point of view. By thus co-operating with the manufacturer and meeting him on the grounds of mutual understanding, each will benefit in the improved product the manufacturer is sure to produce when he knows exactly what the mill wants.

There is one other point I would like to stress. New shades as a general rule should be worked out in the mill laboratory. Although the dyestuff companies will render this service free of charge, it must cost them something and eventually it is the mill man who pays. So why not apply this expense on a laboratory at home?

Notes on Bleaching of Rayon and Cotton Hosiery

(Continued from Page 12)

become either alkaline or acid in reaction, it is necessary to add a little more acid or peroxide in order to bring it to the correct condition. When neutrality is attained, the phosphate of ammonium is put in. The addition of this salt is made in order to provide a regulator for the emission of oxygen, which would otherwise be too quick to effect a good bleach. Not infrequently sodium silicate (water-glass) is suggested for this purpose, but though it answers quite efficiently, it has the bad effect of causing a deposit, which looks like chalk but is really silica in a finely divided form, upon the fiber, and so giving a greatly reduced luster, making the finished stockings look dull and lifeless. The ammonium phosphate is a neutral salt and therefore does not make the bath alkaline which the silicate would serve to do, being itself strongly alkaline; it must always be borne in mind in dealing with rayon that excessive alkalinity is to be avoided on every occasion.

When the goods have been properly and thoroughly immersed in the bath just described, the temperature is brought up to 70 deg. Cent., and

the bleaching is allowed slowly to proceed all night. By keeping the heat up to that temperature the operation may be completed in from four to six hours, which is sometimes found to be advantageous, especially when there is an urgent call for the hosiery when the sales department has been caught short. If the bleaching is being done in a rotating bleaching machine the operation must not be allowed to run on during the night, for in that case there would inevitably be considerable damage to the delicate materials. The temperature of the bath should be maintained and the work completed as quickly as possible.

Special Precautions.

When the stockings have been bleached to the required whiteness they are given a good soaking in a 2 per cent soap bath for about forty minutes at 35 deg. Cent., which is followed by two washings in warm water and a cold bath. Sometimes another rinse in slightly blued water is given, but this is not always required.

The bleaching vat should not be packed tightly with goods; it should be only lightly filled and grids to keep the stockings under the water should never be omitted. This is a point that the foreman would do well to make a personal matter, as it is sometimes neglected and will assuredly lead to trouble.

The bath is heated by closed coils, not by live steam. If this is not done the peroxide may be broken up locally and cause irregular bleaching, and there is also excessive dilution to be guarded against.

The addition of two pounds of Turkey Red oil or monopole soap to the bleach bath is strongly recommended, as it tends to remove the harsh handle that is sometimes noted as a detriment in this class of hosiery.

Softened water is needed because the salts of calcium and magnesium which cause hardness form insoluble soaps that are deposited on the fiber and cannot be washed out without special treatment; their presence gives rise to irregularities in the dyehouse. Iron should not be present in the water, as it will surely cause stains on the fabric.

If the bleach habit is to be kept for a day or so without being used, it must be made slightly acid in order to stop the evolution of oxygen. When it is being used again, it will be found satisfactory to brighten it up by adding after each batch the following:

Water 12 gallons; formic acid 1 1/4 pint; peroxide 1 pound phosphate of ammonium 2 ounces.

When the bath has been used about half a dozen times, it is generally more advantageous to throw it away and start a fresh one.

Peroxide of sodium is received in tin containers; these must be kept in a dry, cool store, and the cover must be tightly pressed down after each removal of the powder in order to stop any loss of oxygen. The peroxide is a sufficiently stable body and keeps well if it does not get in contact with moisture; and another precaution that must be exercised is that it should be kept

out of contact with scraps of straws, paper and other carbonaceous matter which would tend to produce fires.

As compared with the money paid for hydrogen peroxide the cost of the sodium compound looks very high, but the liquid consists largely of water. The figures of oxygen content are the important factor in deciding the value; that for hydrogen peroxide of 12-volume strength is 1.7 per cent, while that for peroxide of sodium is 19.07 per cent. In addition to this very great difference, the cost of carting the liquid peroxide is high, the space it occupies in storage is considerable, and there is often a lot of wastage in tilting it out of the barrels.—American Dyestuff Reporter.

Hubbard Reviews Cotton Prices and Prospects

(Continued from Page 20)

ket also responded, so that by the end of August there was a margin of profit between manufacturing costs of goods and the raw material.

"People began to place orders for goods for three and four months ahead, a condition quite opposite to the hand to mouth buying which had existed for so long in the dry goods market.

Shock Delivered to Market

"While this, however, carried prices to well over the 23-cent level by September 8, and while it was recognized that with the weight of the crop coming on, these prices would probably not be maintained; nevertheless the cotton trade was unprepared for the sudden shock which it received when the Department of Agriculture announced in one of its bulletins in early September that prices would be lower during the next few months.

"We now see the interesting effect of mass psychology mentioned earlier in this state. Almost instantly, everyone ceased buying cotton goods. They argued that if the Federal Government said prices were going to be lower, why should they buy any goods. The mills withdrew from the market, and the daily receipts from the South increased, with the result that prices began to decline and there was very little if any support to the market. In fact, this condition continued during the entire fall of the year, at a time when the planter was most in need of buyers for his cotton.

"That the crop is around 13,000,000 bales is beyond question. That it would probably have sold at much higher prices is probable, although there are naturally people who disagree with this point of view. That confidence has been shaken is, however, beyond question. As a consequence, the farmer has received less for his cotton, and the mills are having great difficulty in selling cotton forward at the moment.

A Remarkable Situation.

"We have witnessed the extraordinary situation of a very short cotton crop, in comparison with consumption, selling at prices very little over what the world considered the carry-over was worth from an 18,000,000-bale crop. Thus we have

seen the effect of nature on the size and price of the cotton crop, and the effect of mass psychology on the price of a small crop.

"Looking forward to another season, it is difficult to forecast what will be either the size or the value of another crop. The greatest menace to a large crop is, of course, the boll weevil. There is much that can be done in the way of poisoning and careful cultivation toward controlling this insect pest. Nevertheless, the last two or three years have demonstrated beyond cavil that the amount of damage that this pest can do is absolutely in proportion to the amount of rainfall and the frequency with which it may occur."

Health Tests Show Viscose Absorption Quality Equals Wool

Some striking results have been secured from tests of the health value of wool, cotton, rayon and other textiles, which are being made in the Department of Textile Industries at Leeds University; according to the Silk and Artificial Silk Mercury, of England. The tests are under the auspices of the New Health Society.

"As a result of preliminary investigations," it is reported, "it has been shown that wool and viscose can take up moisture more efficiently than cotton, and that under similar conditions they can hold moisture for approximately double the length of time that cotton can.

"The relative figures are: Wool 16, viscose 16, silk 11½, cotton 8, cellulose acetate 7½, and linen 7.

"The research," said Dr. Caleb Williams Saleeby, chairman of the clothing committee of the New Health Society, "will cover the hygiene properties of wool, cotton, silk, artificial silks, linen and ramie and it will include the effects of dyes. The fabrics will be submitted to seven distinct tests covering air-containing and transmitting properties, moisture absorbing and drying properties, heat-retaining properties, action of light on dyed and undyed fabrics, light-transmitting properties, washableness, psychological, irritant and other effects, local and general.

"So exhaustive are these experiments, for which new scientific apparatus has already been constructed, that they will mean constant research work for a period of probably three years."

"The Leeds university test apparently cover a wider ground than has yet been investigated. It will be interesting to see in the later tests whether artificial and real silk maintain the high level compared with the other fibers which they showed in the preliminary investigations."

Naturally

A little boy having been much praised in company, a gentleman present made the remark that when children were bright in their youth they often grew up very stupid.

"What a very bright boy you must have been sir," returned the child.—R. C. S.

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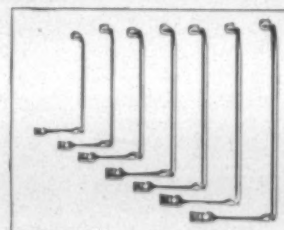
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Hines Discusses Converters' Problems

(Continued from Page 7)

efforts of the Institute to extend the many uses of cotton and wherever possible to point the way to new uses.

Keen Interest in Conferences on Distribution

Inasmuch as the converter is so vitally concerned with the distribution of cotton goods it is gratifying to have evidences of the interest which we have seen on the part of the converters in the general conferences of agencies of distribution which have already been inaugurated. These conferences have both undertaken in an effort to promote understanding and cooperation with the various branches of the industry which are concerned in the merchandising of its many products. These conferences include the manufacturers, commission merchants, converters, finishers, wholesalers and retailers. The problems I have outlined in this paper as suggestive examples might either be taken up in these general conferences or in a special series of conferences confined to the converters, mills, and commission houses. I shall welcome suggestions and shall be glad to cooperate along any feasible line of discussion and action.

Begin Appraisal Work For Yarn Merger

(Continued from Page 10)

disposition. Whereas, the merger would own its own waste plants and dispose of same to the fullest advantage.

"Still another item of tremendous economical consideration would be their selling expense. I haven't the slightest doubt but this could be handled at expense not exceeding 1½ per cent as against 5 per cent being paid. In addition the individual mills give 3 per cent off as a kind of a discount for cash, which is absurd, and was established as a custom probably fifty years or more ago, and the merger could eliminate this abuse.

"I trust that the individual mills for their own sake, and for the sake of their help and the community in which they operate, and the business as a whole, will not hesitate to take advantage of this opportunity of a merger."

Czechoslovakian Spinning Mills Continue Very Active

Boston, Mass.—The cotton spinning mills of Czechoslovakia continue to maintain a very high rate of activity, far above that of a year ago, but they are finding new yarn business unsatisfactory, both as to prices and volume, according to cabled advices to the Garside Cotton Service. They sold only about 63 per cent as much yarn as they produced in October, and in November their sales were also inadequate.

"During October" says the Garside Service, "the Czechoslovakian mills consumed about 41,000 bales of American cotton, and in November about 40,000 against 26,000 in Octo-

ber and 31,000 in November last year. They ran at about 113 per cent of normal in October and about the same in November against 80 and 90 per cent in the corresponding months last year. Their deliveries of yarn in October exceeded their output, reducing their stocks of yarn to one and a half week's production. At the end of October they had orders on their books equal to three and a half months' production."

Sales Best Since September

"Our sales during the past week have been the best since the week of September 16," states the report of a leading commission house to its clients. "Of gray goods, by far the largest item of our business, we sold 25 per cent in excess of production and in fine and fancy goods 50 per cent in excess of production. The big business of the week was done on print cloths, chambrays and broadcloths.

"The buying movement in print cloths got under way at the end of last week and the print cloth market has continued active ever since with purchases not only for December shipment but also for January-February-March where they were available.

"Instead of late deliveries selling at discounts, as they did so frequently during the early part of the year, they now command premiums. This business has been done at close prices but no further concessions were made to secure it and prices have been advanced ¼ cent and held in spite of a weak cotton market.

"This print cloth buying has been a very interesting movement and we have been trying to analyze its causes. It certainly was not brought about by strength in the cotton market. Anticipation of the Government report, we think, had very little to do with it. We do not think it was due to any particular change in the situation on finished goods.

"As far as we can make out, it is due to general belief in good business for the first quarter of 1928 and the fact that for two or three weeks past buyers have been watching the market very carefully, thinking that the decline was somewhere near an end and being anxious to take full advantage of it. It seems that on print cloths buyers had fixed on 7½ cents for 38¼-inch 64x60s as being the probable end of any decline but, as prices approached this figure, talk of curtailment spread and sellers showed a little more resistance.

"Buyers immediately began to make inquiries on a basis of 7½ cents and, finding that very little could be done at this figure, began to purchase freely at 7½ cents and have since paid 7½ cents. Just before the crop report came out the movement was beginning to spread into sheetings and some large sales were made to the rubber and mattress trades for delivery running well into 1928. Print cloth mills that were willing to meet the market have had the opportunity of cleaning up December goods and the print cloth situation is distinctly better than it has been for some little time.

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City Ticket Agent,
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R. H. GRAHAM,
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Charlotte, N. C.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN
Through The
Bulletin Want Department
Read in more than 95% of the
Southern Textile Mills
Rate: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

"We are inclined to think that the buying movement just started is not a flash in the pan. We have expressed the opinion before that a buying movement was sure to start in January and might start in December.

Curtails Narrow Sheetings Output

William J. Vereen, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Narrow Sheetings Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., authorized the following statement:

"Most manufacturers of narrow sheetings have taken steps to reduce production in order to meet the present emergency in this branch of the industry.

"Information from the mills engaged in manufacturing these goods indicates that production last week was reduced approximately 20 per cent in mills having more than 1,600,000 spindles. This is equivalent to more than 90 per cent of the equipment engaged in making narrow sheetings.

"A large majority of the narrow sheetings mills close at noon Fridays, resuming operation at the beginning of the week. Some reduced their schedules week before last; and several mills have discontinued night operation for the present. A number of the mills have indicated that these working schedules will continue indefinitely, or until conditions in this branch of the industry are more favorable.

"Such action as has been taken or may be contemplated by the mills is entirely a matter determined by individual mill executives who are now more alert and responsive to the conditions relating to supply and demand. It is my impression that this attention to an unbalanced condition between the production and consumption of these goods is indicative of the constructive progress which the industry is making."

REPORT ON LABOR CONDITIONS

Washington, D. C. — Part-time operations in textile and shoe industries obtained in some sections of the country in November, while overtime was reported in others, this class of labor being fairly well employed, according to the monthly bulletin made public by the Department of Labor.

Textile employment was particularly good, the bulletin states, in the South Atlantic district. The general textile and shoe employment situation, by States, follows:

Maine.—Part-time schedules continued in textile in certain cities. Some mills worked overtime.

New Hampshire.—Seasonal slackening in the shoe industry; decreased employment. Part-time operations continued in textile mills in some parts; mills worked overtime in others.

Vermont.—The flood in November disrupted industries. In some cities plants are closed because of lack of electricity and power. Released workers are rebuilding and repairing.

Massachusetts.—Part-time schedules obtained in the majority of shoe factories. Certain mills operated part-time or with reduced forces, others overtime. The rubber shoe industry operated at maximum in one city.

Rhode Island.—Part-time schedules were in effect in rubber and textile industries.

Connecticut.—Part-time operations obtained in mills and hat factories. Mills in some sections worked overtime.

New York.—Employment in many branches of the textile industry showed further slight improvement. Clothing and shoe factories kept forces well employed.

New York City.—Women's clothing, knit goods, and hosiery labor were well employed. The shoe industry, some garment factories, and novelty manufacturers curtailed production and released several hundred workers, a usual condition at this season.

New Jersey.—Woolen and silk mills, clothing and cotton goods factories kept forces well employed.

Pennsylvania.—Several branches of the textile industry operated at capacity, workers are well employed.

Illinois.—Employment increased slightly with the labor supply and demand well balanced at the close of the month.

Ohio.—A surplus of labor existed.

Maryland.—Employment conditions were very satisfactory.

Virginia.—Some unemployment was reported. The major industries operated with the usual forces.

West Virginia.—Major industries operated in most cases with the usual forces.

Prominent Mill Executives from Clemson College

Clemson College, S. C.—The recent appointment of T. B. Spencer as president and treasurer of the Cascade Mills of Mooresville, N. C., recalls the fact that the class of 1902 of Clemson College has provided six outstanding textile executives.

In 1896 the first class was graduated from Clemson, but there were no textile graduates until 1900. Mr. Spencer was graduate in 1902, and among the members of this class are also David Jennings, director in the firm of J. P. Stevens & Co., dry goods commission merchants; J. E. Getys, vice-president and manager of the Victoria Mills at Rock Hill, S. C.; David Kohn, secretary-treasurer of the Edisto Mills, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, manager of the Barber-Colman Company at Greenville; and the late Henry B. Jennings, who at the time of his death in July of this year was one of the most prominent manufacturers in South.

Wanted to Buy

12 or 15 H. & B. cards—40 inches, 26 inch doffer, 12 inch coiler. Address Carolina Textile Machinery Co., Charlotte, N. C. Quote lowest price, f. o. b. cars.

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Their endorsement by leading bleacheries, and mill sales agents—

Such vital facts prove the genuine merit and the never-failing dependability of—

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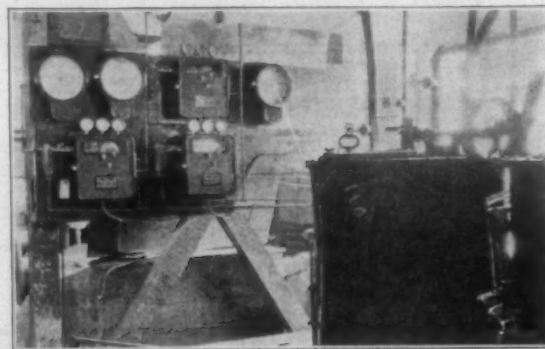
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Tycos Recorders and Thermo-type Regulators on the size kettles of a large Southern mill.

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Cotton Yarns, Combed Peeler, Carded Singles and Ply, Audry Spinning Co.,
Weldon, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.,
Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,
Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—There was only a moderate amount of business in cotton goods during the week, although sales became much better during the last three days, when the demand was much stronger and business was considerably larger. Most prices showed little change, an exception being those on wide sheetings, which were reduced 2 cents a yard. A moderate amount of new fall business in napped goods was reported.

A great deal of attention was centered in the curtailment program that is being put into effect by Southern mills making narrow sheetings and print cloths, market opinion being favorable to a reduced output in these lines. Reports from New England indicated that production is being further reduced by the mills there.

Trade in most lines of finished goods was mainly in small lots. Fairly good business in flannels was noted. Bedspreads continued quiet. Further new business in tire fabrics was reported.

A much better volume of business was done in the coarse yarn cloth market on which full prices were paid in every instance and a few constructions brought advances of 1/2 cent. The clothing trade was a large buyer of sateens and twills. Print cloth sales involved December and through January and February deliveries largely. Sheetting demand was general, but the quantities were generally small. The tone of the market improved considerably as was indicated by a great many coming in for yardage. On a few styles which were heavily held mills now carry safe quantities.

In print cloths sales of 64x60s were especially heavy, involving up to several million yards. They brought 7 1/2 cents for December and January through March shipments. A number of mills withdrew after selling all they cared to. A fair quantity of 68x72s brought 8 1/2 cents for about the same deliveries as 60s. Buyers paid 6 1/2 cents for 60x48s, which sold the day before at 6 1/2 cents and were mostly quoted 6 1/2 cents. Trading on 80 squares for this and next year was at 10 1/2 cents. Sales of 72x76s were occasionally large at 10 cents. A fair amount of 7.15-yard sold at 5 1/2 cents, 6 cents the asking price during the afternoon. On 8.20-yard 5 1/2 cents was paid with some yardage reported available for nearby at 5 1/4 cents. A round lot of 27-inch 64x60s sold at 5 1/2 cents. The 64x56s were firm at 7 1/2 cents.

In sheetings, for 31-inch, 5.00 yard, 6 1/2 net was paid; 40 squares, 6.15 yard have been selling steadily at 5 1/2 net; 5.50 yard sold at 6 1/2 cents net; 36-inch, 5.00 yard sold at 7 1/2 net; 37-inch, 3.50 yard sold at 9 1/2 net, for several hundred thousand yards, with one-half generally quoted.

For 56x60, 4.00 yard, 9 1/2 net was paid for the first quarter of next year, and some sold at five-eighths.

There had been business in 40-inch, 2.85 yard at 11 1/2 net for this month and next, with 11 1/2 net the general quotation at the close; 40-inch, 2.50 yard contract sold at 13 1/4 net, and some quote one-half. For 40-inch, 4.25 yard, 8 net was paid; 40-inch, 3.75 yard at 8 1/2 to 9 net, with the last mentioned paid for choice make; 40-inch, 56 squares, 4.00 yard spot and nearby sold at 9 1/2 net; 40-inch, 3.60 spots sold first hands at 10 1/2 net, with others holding for three-quarters; 40-inch, 5.00 yard sold at 7 1/2 net for next month, with one-half being generally quoted at the close.

A number of orders were placed on fine goods. The size of a few orders ran up to 10,000 pieces. The character of the business was not disclosed during the day, but references were made to all cottons figuring in the transactions. Beyond this the general market was again reported quiet. Various small filling-in lots were covered on. The limited trading involved cottons, rayon and silk combinations. A few style cloths hold very firm in price because stocks of them are more than usually limited, while of others there are at present enough to keep the situation on them insecure.

Fair interest was maintained in carded broadcloths, with further strengthening evident as regards prices. Several important mill centers remained withdrawn from the market, refusing to sell next year's deliveries at current levels. In a couple of instances, December production was reported sold up.

Moderate trading continued in the Fall River print cloth market during the week, and the total sales are estimated at approximately 40,000 pieces. Prices held generally firm throughout this period, although some concessions were noted in cases where mills had slight accumulation of stocks and a desire to acquire cash. Fair trading was reported Monday, but the fluctuation of the cotton market on Tuesday and Wednesday slowed up interest.

Mills showed strength when efforts to break down sateens prices were repulsed. Sizable lots of 4.37 sateens were bid at 11 cents, and 4.70 at 10 cents, but mills held very firm for 11 1/2 and 10 1/2, respectively, and the majority of these orders were eventually placed at prices favorable to the mills.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	6 1/2
Print cloths, 38-in., 64x60s..	6 1/2
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5 1/2
Gray g'ds., 38 1/2-in., 64x64s..	8 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	8 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..	10 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.....	12 1/2
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s	10 1/2
Brown sheetings, stand.....	13 1/2
Tickings, 8-oz.....	23 a24
Denims	19
Staple gingham, 27-in.....	10 1/2
Dress gingham	16 1/2 a18 1/2
Standard prints	8 1/2

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—A generally improving tone was noted in the yarn markets during the week. While actual sales continued on a limited basis, inquiry was considerably better and it was evident that yarn consumers were paying more attention to their probable needs. The price situation was firmer and it appeared that buyers were gradually getting nearer in line with spinners' quotations. Some business has been withheld in recent months that it is generally believed in the trade that buyers are reaching the point where they will be willing to operate on a much broader basis. There is a growing sentiment that prices have about reached bottom and a much stronger demand is expected after the first of the year. Between now and then, the holidays and inventory period are expected to keep business seasonally quiet.

While there are many spinners unwilling to take on business at current published prices, sales which are being consummated are on the basis of these prices. These quotations, it is said, apply to yarns purchased for immediate delivery or delivery during the next three months. Beyond that period there is hesitancy on the part of both consumers and spinners to place or accept business at these prices.

Due to the exceptionally slow tone of trading since the first of September, the potential demand for cotton yarns is regarded as good, and business which does not materialize during the rest of the month should develop soon after the first of the year, according to local opinion. Cotton prices during the first few months of the year, it is pointed out, should be fairly steady, thus warranting a good movement of yarns.

Practically all the activity during the past week has centered in carded yarns. Combed and mercerized numbers show but little change in demand. There have been no noticeable changes in prices lately, mercerized counts continuing firm at last week's levels and combed yarns probably slightly weaker. Minimum prices on Northern single combed peelers are about as follows: 48s, 50 cents; 24s, 54 cents; 30s, 59 cents; 36s, 61 cents; 38s, 62 cents, and 40s, 64 cents.

Southern Two-ply Chain Warps

8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32½
16s	34
20s	36
24s	39
26s	40
30s	41½
40s	50
40s ex.	54
50s	64
Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	31
10s	31½

12s	32
14s	33
16s	34
20s	36
24s	39
30s	41½
36s	48
40s	50
40s ex.	54
50s	63
60s	73
Tinged Carpet, 3ahd 4-ply.	
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply.	

8s	32
10s	33
12s	34
16s	35
20s	37

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	31½
12s	32½
14s	33½
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	39
30s	42
40s	50

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s	31
8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32
14s	33
16s	34
20s	35½
22s	36
24s	38
26s	40
30s	41½

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32
14s	32½
16s	33
20s	34½
24s	35
26s	36
28s	37
30s*	37½
30s	39½
40s	52½

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, etc.—Two-ply	
16s	48
20s	50
30s	58
36s	63
40s	69
50s	74
60s	82
70s	95
80s	1.05

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	41
12s	42
14s	43
18s	44
20s	45
22s	46
24s	49
26s	51
28s	53
32s	55
34s	56
36s	59
38s	61
40s	62
50s	73
60s	82
70s	95

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread-twist Skeins—Two-ply.	
20s	47
22s	48
24s	49
30s	53
36s	59
40s	69
45s	80
50s	82

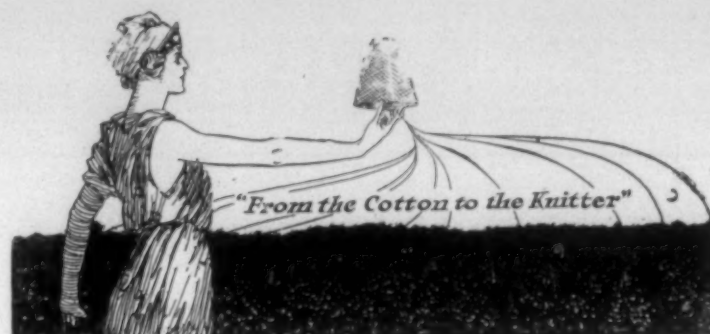
In the tire fabric trade mills have found a number of tire producers displaying interest in offerings. The softening in raw cotton stopped a number from closing a few deals which were on the point of materializing as far off as for next June deliveries.

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For Sale

300,000 Draper 8" three-ring bobbins that will fit Whitin Gravity large spindle. Delivery about March 1st.

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Wanted

Right after Christmas we will start the moving of fly frames, spinning, looms, etc., into a new building and install an additional 5,000 spindle equipment. Will need several men who understand overhauling, moving of machinery and plumbing spindles. Make application to C. H. Cole, Opp, Ala.

Wanted

Salesmen for sizing compound. Address S. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

As cotton carder or spinner. Thoroughly competent with good references. Address V. T., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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1 Kilson Picker, with hopper.
1 Finisher.
4 Revolving Flat Cards, 40 inch, Lowell preferred.
1 Drawing Frame, 6 delivery, Metallic rolls, 2 inch coils, Lowell preferred.
1 Slubber, 12 by 6, 68 Spindles, left hand, Lowell preferred.
1 Intermediate, 9 by 6, 96 spindles, left hand, Whitin preferred.
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1 Ball Winder, cotton wind.
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Little Rock Textile Co., Little Rock, Ark.

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Experienced dyestuff salesman for Southern territory. Preferably one having working knowledge of soluble oils, softeners, etc. Will only consider those who have acquaintance with Southern mills. Address B. A. E., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

Cell Driers. One 39 cells 50" each; one 7 cells 96" each. Address G. N. O., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

Sjostrom 48" Cooling Machine. Equipped with atomizer. Address W. D. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

By cotton mill superintendent of long, successful experience. Address B. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Roll Coverer

Overseer of long experience in finest N. E. and Southern mills, expert on comber rolls, desires position. A-1 references. Carolinas preferred. Address E. L. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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One plain Lowe'l loom fixer, 40 looms to a section. \$20.00 per week. Address C. D. B. care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder in weave mill. 25 years' experience on yarn. Address B. S. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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